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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1850.

For the National Era

SKETCHES OF OUR VILLAGE.

No. 4.

THE MILLER.—CHAPTER I.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"Full merrily rings the millstone round,
Full merrily rings the wheel,
Full merrily gushes out the grist—
Come, taste my fragrant meal!
"The miller he's a worldly man,
And maun hae double fee;
So draw the sluice in the churl's dam,
And let the stream gae free."
Song of the Elfin Miller.

Far up amid the deep gorges, the tangled thickets, and cedar groves of old Totoket, spring forth numberless mountain brooks, that come leaping and tumbling down the rugged mountain sides, calling to one another in merry musical voices, like children at hide and seek, until wearied with their sport, and catching, as it were, the deep solemn voice of the ocean, they mingle their waters in one channel, and with hushed voices go winding quietly through our village, to seek the bosom of their mighty mother.

After this "meeting of the waters," the stream winds along for about two miles, through a broken valley, then making a sudden turn, finds itself imprisoned between two hills, across the southern opening of which is a massive dam, built of great black logs, against which the indignant water dashes and foams, and then subsiding, drips, drips, with an indescribable, mournful murmur, as if bewailing its fate, while the distant voice of old ocean calls in vain for her child. The eastern bank rises in a high bluff, then stretches away in wide pastures, but on the west the ground slopes gradually back, and, sheer from the water's edge, is studded with magnificent oaks, walnuts, and maples, interspersed with here and there a dark and stately cedar. The pond stretches back a half mile or so, and along its margin float the queenly water lilies, like fairy boats, intermingled with tall flags and the tassels of the drooping alders. Close by the dam, and half overhanging the water, as if it ever had a fancy to topple in, stands the weather-beaten mill, with its great skeleton-looking wheel, which, like some giant monster, grinds and pounds the limpid water, until it exhales away in glittering spray, or, escaping from its clutches, sighs faintly amid the willow roots and rushes that fringe its bed below the bridge. The floor within is strewed with sacks and powdered over with meal, over which the tracks of the miller and his visiters describe all manner of figures; the cobwebs overhead are coated over until they look like frosted flowers, and the

"Very air about the door,
Is misty with the floating meal."

Here *dwelt* Jedediah Sewall, the miller, for the farm house a few rods west was to him nothing more than a lodging house. Miller Jed, as he was generally called, was a little withered man, with joints distorted by hard labor, and muscles of iron. Flesh he had none to speak of, and the tough brown skin stretched over the joints, and clung to the bones, as if it had sometime undergone a baking process. In his mealy suit, with his glittering black eyes peering out from beneath the brim of his white hat and powdered hair, he looked very much like one of the great spiders coiled up in their white webs on the rafters overhead; and the resemblance was true in more points than one, for, like the spider, whatever came within his clutches never found its way out again. For more than forty years he had lived in the mill, sniffing the mealy air, shouldering heavy sacks, and compelling the free glad waters to toil for him, while, with his keen eyes bent over the trough, with his long bent fingers he scooped out handful after handful of soft white meal for toll. People said that his fingers were ever ready bent for grasping, but that no one had ever known them to relax under the influence of charity and human love.

Money, money was his dream by day and night—his god; and to it he had sacrificed his manhood—his humanity. True, after maturely counting the cost, he married, late in life, his housekeeper, to save her wages, wisely considering that she would eat no more as his wife than as his housekeeper; and, besides, in this way, he should gain possession of not only what he had paid her, but also the small sum which she already possessed when she came there. There was one result of this marriage, which, although it could hardly fail, in the end, of exerting a humanizing influence over him, seemed for many years to render him only more miserly and grasping. This was the birth of a son, whose existence cost his mother her life. It would be wrong to say that the miller did not feel some unusual thrills about his heart as he gazed upon the helpless infant, or a strange sensation of terror and awe as he looked upon the rigid features of her whom he had called wife. But scarce were the clods of the graveyard pressed over her, when his thoughts returned to their wonted channel, and avarice began to repine that she did not live to nurse the child. It would have been such a saving.

But as Death is deaf alike to the voice of Avarice and Love, the old woman who had officiated as nurse to the mother, was retained to take charge of the child, which throve finely under her care, and manifested a fondness for her which gladdened the lone old creature's heart. Isaac, for so they called the boy, was about seven years old before Miller Jed thought of sending him to school. Not that the boy was altogether ignorant, for Widow Barker had taught him the names and habits of the various birds and squirrels that made their homes in the woods behind the house; he knew all the herbs that grew about there, and their uses; and something too of ichthyology he knew, though if old "Grannie Barker," as he called her, had heard that term applied to her lessons, she would have lifted her great-eyed spectacles, and rubbed her forehead in sore amazement. Nevertheless, she had often taken him up the borders of the pond with her, in search of greens, or some rare herbs, holding him [closely by the hand, (for though Miller Jed seldom noticed him, yet ever since his wife died he had manifested a great dread of death, and had strictly forbidden Isaac to go near the pond alone,) and pointed out to him the minnows glancing and poising themselves in the clear waters, the rosy-gilled roach, and the slender, graceful perch. Then, during the long winter evenings, the old woman brought into requisition her library, consisting of her Bible and Hymn Book, and a strangely retentive memory of the most remarkable cases in Fox's Book of Martyrs, which she had met with some time in her younger days. With these the child became early familiar, and to their influences perhaps may be traced his fate as a man. He was a bright, gentle, affectionate boy, a little more thoughtful than is usual for children of his age, owing to the solitary life he led with his old nurse, for they saw no company, save when some farmer chanced to call to see some very choice specimen of grain, or some poor debtor, whose mismanagement or misfortunes had given the old miller a claim upon his property.

How long his father would have kept him at home, with no teacher save his old nurse, if the boy himself had not expressed a wish to go to school, we cannot say. But all through the pleasant spring days the child had seen a tall, spare woman, leading a little girl about his own size, come along the winding cart-path which led through the woods, until they reached a pair of bars by the road side. Here, after helping the little girl over, and placing a gaily-colored basket in her hand, the woman left her, and retraced her path through the woods, after turning to mark the progress of the child as she moved down the green lane. And at about the same hour in the afternoon, when the shadows began to lengthen, the little girl came tripping up the lane, swinging her basket in her hand, and was met, either by the pale-faced woman, or a white-haired old man.

Isaac was very curious about these people, and Widow Barker told him that the child was Mercy Ward, on her way to school; and that she lived with her mother and grandfather at the distance of more than a mile on the other side of the woods. "And an old rickety looking place enough it is now," she added, more to herself than the child, "though I mind me of the time when the Wards held their heads as high as anybody; though for that matter I can't say but they do now; for old Captain Adam Ward has pride enough himself for ten generations."

Widow Barker was no great friend of schools; she thought it a crime deserving little short of hanging, to shut children up all day to pore over books; and as Isaac had gained all his ideas from her, he heartily pitied the little girl, and thought she had much better stay and play with him. He longed to tell her so, but he was a shy boy, and contented himself with watching her morning and evening, as she skipped along by the side of her mother, or with a more demure manner tried to to make her uneven steps correspond to the regular pace of her grandfather. It sometimes happened that she arrived at the bars some moments before her friends came to meet her, and on one of these occasions, Isaac, who had been gathering raspberries along the fence, ventured to approach her, and holding up the purple fruit, strung after a primitive fashion, taught him by "Grannie Barker," on a long spire of herds-grass, offered to share it with her. The offer was readily accepted, and when Jane Ward came to meet her child, she found her seated on a large flat stone by the side of Miller Jed's boy, her lips and fingers stained to a deep crimson by the rich fruit, gravely striving to overcome his prejudice against schools. Isaac stood on the spot, watching them until the trees hid them from his sight; then he walked thoughtfully into the house, and, to the consternation of Mrs. Barker, declared he was going to school. Stories of cruel teachers, of great, reckless boys, of perils by the wayside, made no impression upon him, and the old woman, declaring it to be her honest belief that the child was "possessed," appealed to his father. The miller seemed struck with the idea, and said the child must know something about reading, writing, and arithmetic, to get along in the world, and might as well begin then. Again the old woman brought up her fears, and, when she went on to speak of the possibility of the child's being gored to death by some vicious animal in the street, he involuntarily glanced towards the corner of the room where the dead body of his wife had lain, and said, hastily, that she could ask old Ward's grand-daughter to call for him every day. What protection there could be in the presence of little Mercy Ward, Miller Jed would have found it difficult to tell; possibly, even his hard, selfish nature felt the power of innocence.

CHAPTER II.

"The lovely cottage, with its own dear brook,
Its own small pasture, almost its own sky!"

"Ward's Hollow" is a green, pear-shaped valley, shut in between ranges of low, wooded hills. A small, clear brook, that has its source in some hidden spring beneath the rocks on the northern side, winds leisurely through it, as if loth to leave its sheltered precincts, until, catching a view of the gleaming mill stream through an opening at the southern extremity of the valley, it dashes forward with a new impetus, like a delighted school-boy, to overtake its companion.

At the northern end, the hills assume a bolder front, and are seamed with gray ledges of gneiss, amid the crevices of which grow many wild flowers, and queer, grotesque-shaped trees, butternuts principally, at all angles with the horizon. The ground at the foot of these bluffs is the highest portion of the valley, and here, directly facing the southern opening, stood the old Ward farm-house.

Here, at the first settlement of our village, Adam, ninth son of Corporal Adam Ward of Ely, one of Cromwell's old troopers, raised his rude hut of logs, and manifested the same energy and perseverance in subduing the wild forest, as had animated his father, when he fell at the head of his hand, at the celebrated siege of Basing House. And well did mother Earth reward his toil. The valley, or Hollow, as he named it, lay like a rich garden smiling up to Heaven, and in the course of years he added to it many broad acres beyond that circle of green hills. They were a kind-hearted, upright, rigidly honest race, somewhat opinionated perhaps, but respected by all men; and thus three generations went down to the grave leaving Adam, the grandfather of little Mercy, the sole heritor of the name and estate. He was very young when his father died, but so truly did his mother train him in the ways of those who had gone before, that when the Revolutionary war broke out, it seemed as if the very spirit of old Adam of Ely still breathed in the breast of his descendant. He joined the troops, where his cool bravery, his instinctive military skill and intelligence, coupled with his unswerving integrity, soon won him a commission. When the unrighteous strife ceased, he returned to his neglected estate, poorer by hundreds in purse, but rich in the love and esteem of his fellow-officers, and the admiration and reverence of his townsmen. Most of what was called the "Outside Land," which lay without the hills, was sold to pay off debts contracted during the war, but the Hollow remained, and he diligently set himself to repairing the inroads made upon it by so many years of neglect. This done, he became more and more conscious of the loneliness of the old farm-house, for his mother had lived barely long enough to welcome him home. He was still in the prime of life, and with his high character and military fame, which was something more than a prestige in those days, he might have chosen a bride from any of the wealthy families of his acquaintance, with a dower sufficient to have repaired his shattered fortunes; but he passed by them all, and, seeking out Mercy Lindsay, his early playmate in the humble farmhouse, where since the death of her friends she had won her daily bread by the labor of her own hands, he took her to his bosom as his wife, companion, and friend. They had but one child, and for several years this green earth contained no happier family than the one at Ward's Hollow. James was an active, spirited boy, and as he grew older, the green valley became too narrow for him. He longed to go out and mingle with the great current of life, and all that his father told him of his own experience there only increased his longing. It was a sad thing to his parents when they became convinced that a quiet, agricultural life would never content him, but they were too wise to force upon him an occupation which he so thoroughly disliked; therefore they procured him a situation as clerk in a mercantile house in the neighboring city, in which, after two or three years' service in that capacity, he became a partner.

For some years all seemed to go well. He married a pleasant, excellent girl, and two children were welcomed as a veritable gift from God by them, and most especially by the solitary old couple at the Hollow. These children spent much of their time there, and their presence seemed to lead the grand-parents back on the track of their youth. It was pleasant to see little Adam imitating the erect, military bearing of his grandfather, or going through with the evolutions of the drill, while the old soldier gave out the word of command. Then his epaulettes, cocked hat, and sword, preserved with such fond care, were a never-ending subject of interest to them. How many times the little boy looked at that tarnished cockade and faded plume, and wondered when he should be big enough to wear a hat like that.

Though Adam Ward had not passed through those years of military service without knowing pinching hunger and sore fatigue, yet he knew little of those bitter sorrows which touch the soul. It seemed as if Providence, in its wisdom, had reserved this experience for his age. A malignant fever, which passed like a scourge through the city, numbered James and his little boy among its first victims; and so sudden was the blow, that it was not until long after he had seen them laid down by the side of the son of the old Cromwellian in the village graveyard, that he could realize its truth. His was not a grief to find vent in words; like his love, it was deep, silent, and strong, and there came many, many weary hours in which he was ready to exclaim, with Syrian Job, "He hath stripped me of my glory and taken the crown from my head; my hope hath he removed like a tree." The sudden announcement of the bankruptcy of the firm of which his son had been a partner was scarcely able to rouse him from this mood; but when it was found that there was strong reason for suspecting the honesty of the other partner, indignation and contempt came to his aid. But this was not the worst. Not only the cash capital which he had advanced for his son was swallowed up, but examination proved that they had used his name for an amount which his whole estate would barely cover. He knew that this was unjust, and appealed to the law, but it was proved that on one or two occasions he had, in the negotiation of some small sum, given them liberty to use his name, and the case went against him. None save those whose lives are passed in some quiet nook in the green country, on acres that have descended to them through many generations, can form a true conception of the old man's grief when called upon to part with his farm. Those fields were a family biography. Each tree, shrub, rock, brook, fence, and gate, were so many chapters of it, and well he understood their language. Oh, it was a bitter trial to that white-haired old man; not the less so, that these beloved fields were to pass into the possession of one who had never been known to manifest anything like sorrow or sympathy for others, one for whose character he felt a strong dislike, not to say contempt. But what cared Miller Jed for old Adam Ward's misfortunes or opinions, when he saw before him the prospect of grasping at one clutch the green meadows and fine pastures of the Hollow? He had had his lynx-eye upon it for years; he had counted over and over how much more it might be made to yield, than it did under the old-fashioned system of agriculture pursued by its ancient owners; he counted much on James's inexperience, and chuckled inwardly when he went into a store; then he began to mine in the dark like one of the rats of his own mill; he watched all the movements of the firm, and when he found them pressed for funds, had his agents ready to lend on old Adam Ward's security; and should he forego his long-cherished plan, for the sake of proving himself a kind neighbor? Not he; he would "have his bond."

There was one alternative for the old soldier; he might mortgage his acres for a sum sufficient to pay off the debt, and many of his old friends advised him to this course. But his independent spirit could not brook this; he had been a free man all his life, and would not consent, in his old age, to become a servant; therefore he let it all go, all but the old house and a bit of meadow on which it stood. Still the fields retained their old name, for, like the excellent qualities of the ancient owners, it was too strongly associated with the settlement and history of the village, to be easily relinquished. At the time of the commencement of this story, the old Captain's wife had been laid by the side of her son, and James's widow and little daughter, to whom poverty had left no other shelter since the death of the husband and father, continued to reside with the old man, and the industry and good management of the former did much towards lengthening out the old soldier's pension, while the scrupulous care with which she sought to keep everything about the house as he had been accustomed to see it from his youth, and the reverence and respect with which she treated him, made her well worthy of the daughter's place which she held in his heart. Little Mercy—how dark that old house would have been without her! was a sunbeam, a hope that ever went before them, casting a serene light on their otherwise cloudy future.

CHAPTER III.

"Childhood, with sunny brow,
And floating hair."

June, with her rich, vigorous life, and thousand musical voices, revelled in Ward's Hollow. It had been one of those "heavenly days which cannot die," and the sun, as if enamored of earth and beauty, lingered on the western hill tops, while his level rays streamed across the Hollow, and fell on the wooded range on the east, like a baptism of fire. The whole beautiful valley was like an enchanted lake filled with waters of the hue of burnished gold, through which the white blossoms of the daisies looked forth like stars. The evening meal at the old farm-house was over, and the old Captain sate in his great arm chair, in front of the open door, gazing over the beautiful scene with a serene countenance, for, in submitting to the discipline awarded him, he had learned that in transferring the title deeds of his estate to another, he had not parted with his inherent right to their beauty. The widow plied her needle by an open window, through which the faint west wind brought the rich perfume of the many fragrant flowers and herbs, that a century's care had collected in the old garden beneath, while little Mercy sate on the door step; that low, flat, well-worn stone step, with its edges half buried in the thick turf, constructing various chains and curls from the long stalks of the dandelions with which she had filled her apron, alternately talking to her grandfather and mocking a whippoorwill, that nightly poured forth his plaintive strain from the hedge behind the house. Suddenly she threw aside her work, and, turning to the old man, said:

"Grandfather, that little boy wants to go to school with me, and I shall like it very much. His mother, or the woman that he lives with, asked us to-night if I might not stop for him every day."

"And what boys do you know, I should like to ask?" replied the old man, laying his great hand on her shining hair.

"Why, Isaac—he said his name was Isaac. Isaac ———, the boy that lives in the house by the mill."

Something like an expression of pain passed over the grandfather's face, as he turned to her mother, and asked:

"What is this, Jane? Does she mean Jedediah Sewall's child?"

"Yes, father; I should have spoken to you about it when we came home, but you was busy in the garden; besides," she added, with a glance at Mercy, "I did not know but I had better wait until we were alone."

Jane Ward was unwilling to have her child catch aught of that bitterness of spirit of which she and her father could not help feeling at the name of Miller Jed, a name which, as if by common consent, was seldom or never mentioned at the old farm-house.

The old man understood her motive, and, sending Mercy off on some slight errand, listened with compressed lips to the miller's request, made known by the old housekeeper.

"Have nothing to do with them, Jane!" he exclaimed hastily, as she ceased speaking.

"Such was my first thought," she replied, "but the little boy plead so hard, that I could hardly find it in my heart to refuse him."

"Aye, a double-faced imp, like his father, I dare say. Let the children remain strangers. No good ever *did* or *can* come from knowing any of that race."

"Perhaps you are right, father. But, after all," she added, after a moment's silence, "the poor child must not be blamed for his father's faults; and when I think of him, with no one to care for him but that hard-hearted, selfish old man, I cannot help pitying him. Somehow, he reminded me of our little Adam."

The old man arose and walked the floor for some moments; at length he paused before the widow, and said—

"And you think we might possibly do something towards making this child a better man than his father. Is it not so, Jane?" he added, with a sad smile.

"We could try, father," was the reply.

"Well, you may be right, but I have little faith. I have known Jed Sewall, man and boy, for sixty years, and I never knew him otherwise than mean, grasping, and underhanded. But, as you say, his child is motherless; and, as Mercy will have to associate with him if he attends school, you can try. Let her wait for him at the bars, for on no account would I have her enter his house."

It mattered little to Miller Jed in what spirit a favor was granted, so long as he was sure of it; therefore he hardly listened to the condition attached to this. In fact, he was quite willing Mercy should keep out of his house, for who knew what mischief Isaac and she might not commit there together.

Thus the children became schoolmates, and it was not long before their little fingers began to smooth the tangled skein of life between the two families—at least, as far as Isaac was concerned. He often waited on the flat stone by the bars, until Mercy's friends came to meet her; and, perhaps, as with Jane Ward, the memory of little Adam plead in the old soldier's heart for the child, quite as much as his own ingenuous face and winning manners; at any rate, the old man's prejudice wore slowly away; and, as the weeks passed on, Isaac became not only a frequent but a welcome guest at the Hollow, though in obedience to her grandfather's command, Mercy's foot had never crossed his father's threshold.

And with this arrangement Miller Jed was content; for with all his contempt for the Wards, and what he termed their bad management, he could not escape feeling a kind of respect for them; besides, if the boy was there, he would be out of mischief at home.

It was not often that the shrewd old miller had recourse to the law; but when Isaac was about fifteen years old, finding the validity of certain mortgages in his possession questioned, he placed the business in the hands of an attorney. The case was decided against him; and so exasperated was he by the loss and the round fees demanded by his lawyer, that he swore, henceforth he would have a lawyer of his own. He had one son, and he should be a lawyer. Like all people with only one idea in their heads, this became a mania with him. True, it would cost a sight of money to educate him, but then Isaac would get it all back. Lawyers could not only look sharp after their own property, but their very words were gold. Miller Jed retained a very vivid memory of the sum he had paid into the hands of 'Squire G., and again and again he computed how many such sums he would receive in a year. The investment would bring a rare interest, he thought; therefore Isaac was sent away to school, preparatory to entering on a course of law, under the tuition of the somewhat celebrated Judge G. of L.

It never occurred to him to consult the taste of his child in this choice of an occupation; but, happily, Isaac loved books better than anything else in the world, save Mercy, whose sweet face had grown to be a most rare book to him, ever fresh and new; therefore he made no objection.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *July* 25, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The most common topic of conversation, for several days past, has been the sudden decease of President Taylor. He was universally respected in Europe for the frankness and simplicity of his character and the loyalty of his conduct. Among the numerous notices of him in the press, I have not met with one which was not eulogistic. The same kind feeling seems to be extended toward his successor. Mr. Fillmore's biography is sketched with a free hand by several of the leading journals. The fact that he is the son of a farmer who puts his own hand to the plough, is particularly insisted on as an illustration of our institutions. Some of the journals suppose the accession of Mr. Fillmore to be the starting point of a new external and internal policy. One of the London papers thinks that this event will have important bearings on the question of the liberty of the laboring classes, in the Southern States. Mr. Fillmore is supposed to be conscientiously devoted to the Republican form, and to freedom, and too honest a man to sacrifice his principles in political intrigues. This opens a prospect for our country too flattering to be true. What a revolution it would produce, to have a President who could practice on the principle that slavery and freedom are irreconcilable! But it is only fair to let Mr. Fillmore speak for himself, and define his own position. He will take it as he wishes to be judged by posterity. Before he does so, let us hope for the best, and build castles in the air. Perhaps his first message will make all these vanish into thin air, as in fairy tales, the first blast on the bugle of the destined knight made to disappear the parapets, battlements, and towers, of magic castles. But what matter? We shall have sinned on the side of charity.

In honor to the late President of the United States, the President of France wears full mourning for one month, during which time all balls and public receptions are to be suspended at the Elysée. The colors on board all the vessels of the French navy are to be hung with crape and stand at half mast for ten days.

The dissensions and mutual distrust of the President and the legislative majority have never more occupied the public mind than at the present moment. This unusual attention of the public to this trite subject was caused by the late trial of the President's favorite journal, *Le Pouvoir*, for disrespect to the Assembly. This step was taken by that body in order to signify to the President its determination not to be trifled with by him under cover of the journals sustained by his purse, and subject to his direction, and to give the nation a proof of its resolution to oppose his personal ambition, should it lead him to repeat his follies of Strasbourg and Boulogne. In the sentence pronounced by the Assembly, the person of the responsible conductor of *Le Pouvoir* was left entirely out of the question, and a fine of five thousand francs imposed. This fine is paid from the security money deposited with the Government, and which is known to have been furnished from the President's own purse. I need not remind your readers that every French political paper is obliged to keep a deposite with the Government, varying from eighteen to twenty-four thousand francs, as security for its good behaviour and moderation. In the circumstances, the fine imposed on *Le Pouvoir* may be looked on as a censure inflicted by the Assembly on the President.

The *Extreme Left* refused to take any part in the trial, on the grounds that the Assembly ought not to be judge in its own cause, but should defer it to the legal tribunals, and that no journal should be punished for expressing its opinion.

The election of the twenty-five members of the Committee of Vigilance has also had the honor of exciting the attention of a public, so long jaded and weary of political commotions. As the business of this Committee is to watch over the interests of the State, in the absence of the General Assembly, and to convoke this body in case of urgency, the President was anxious to have a few of his own friends placed on it, as a token of the confidence of the Assembly. He presented the names of MM. Cassabianca and D'Angely. These have both been rejected by the Assembly in half a dozen different votes. The men most opposed to the ambitious projects of the President have been preferred. Among those elected are, General Lamoricière, Berryer, De Mornay, Lasteyrie, Vezin, and others, well known for their hostility to the President. During the adjournment, this Committee is clothed with all the powers of the Assembly, over the troops. There is no danger of a breach of the public tranquillity by the Prince. Three members of the Committee remain to be chosen, and it is possible that a member of the Left will be among them.

These two acts of decided opposition to the views of the President show that the legislative majority considers him as nothing but a temporary instrument. They have been reserved for the close of the session, as the strongest notes are reserved by a band of music, for the end of the piece.

A fact almost as important as the jealousy existing between the Royalist parties and the President, is the increasing animosity of those parties to each other. The Legitimists complain bitterly of being duped by the Orleanists in all the transactions between them. A more proper word would be *out-tricked.* The entire failure of the intrigues for a renunciation of the House of Orleans in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, has imbittered the Legitimists. The renunciation demanded was simply impossible, except by the humiliation of the House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe and the princes of his house never claimed any other right to the throne of France, except the will of the people.

The Duke of Bordeaux claims a divine right to govern France, even against the will of the people.

The principle of Louis Philippe, excludes the idea of any right on his part, except as conferred by what he calls the people. How, then, can he transfer a right which he denies having?

Besides this impossibility on the score of principle, the advantages of position are all in favor of the Orleans branch. They hold the throne of Belgium, and the presumptive heirship of the throne of Spain. Nothing would prevent them from agreeing to a Constitution of the most liberal character. The Prince de Joinville and the Duchess of Orleans are personally very popular in France.

On the other hand, the Duke of Bordeaux and his very near relatives possess no throne. His doctrine of divine right precludes the possibility of accepting terms from the people; for under the legitimate monarch, all right is considered as centred in the king, and the people have no rights, but only privileges granted by him. And, to close the parallel, the French people know nothing about him personally, while all their recollections of his race are unfavorable. This being the state of the case, the Orleanists will not transact with the Legitimists. The consequence may be, that the latter will seek allies on the benches of the Left, and renew the old game of liberalism, played so long under Louis Philippe, without deceiving anybody.

The President has lately visited several public places; among them the Hippodrome and the church of St. Mery. He was saluted at his exit from both with cries, a thousand times repeated, of "huzza for the Republic." It is a singular fact, that whenever the President goes to a public place, without being announced, the above cry, considered disrespectful to him, is universal; but whenever the trip has been concerted beforehand with the authorities of a town or department, there are always a great many shouts of "*Huzza for Napoleon*."

The *Royalists* are organizing secret societies in every part of France. There is no doubt of this, as several of them have already been discovered, and the papers seized refer to an extensive organization of affiliated societies. The *Socialists* are probably doing the same thing. One of theirs was discovered at Paris, last week. Several arrests were made, and a number of papers and the constitution of the society seized. The Royalist societies seem to be most numerous in the north of France.

There is something in the air unfavorable to Ministers of War. In Austria and Belgium, they have just been changed, and in France, the position of General D'Hautpoul is a very delicate one. He has offered his resignation three times to the President, who has refused to accept it. The cause of this wish to retire lies in the unpleasant personal and official relations existing between the Minister and General Changarnier. About two weeks ago, these were shown in rather a singular manner: the Minister had written to a colonel under the immediate orders of General Changarnier, to ask for information on certain points. The colonel answered him directly, but was put under arrest by General Changarnier, for not sending his answer through his superior officer. Children's quarrels, these.

The journals have changed their prices to suit the new law. The principal ones have raised from thirty francs to forty-eight. Next week the stamp tax will be levied.

It is feared that the President has ordered the two fine galleries of paintings in the Louvre, known as the Spanish and the Standish galleries, to be delivered to Louis Philippe, who has claimed them as his private property—on what ground does not appear. The first was purchased out of the civil list of twelve millions, voted annually to Louis Philippe; and the second was bequeathed by Frank Hall Standish, Esq., an English gentleman, to Louis Philippe, for the purpose of being placed in the Louvre.

It seems that Louis Philippe considers as his private property everything he purchased with the public money as King. The farce of allowing this preposterous claim was commenced with the Provisory Government, and has been kept up ever since, at great expense to the French people. Last week the National Assembly ordered the annual instalment of three hundred thousand francs to be paid on the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, as if the French people had not made a revolution to throw off all the burdens as well as the humbug of royalty.

A short article in the *Moniteur* notices the recent treaty made by the United States with the Dominican Republic, and calls attention to it as the first step towards taking possession of the island of Hayti. The fact is commented on in other papers with considerable acrimony of feeling in regard to designs attributed to our country of territorial aggrandizement. One journal indicates, in so many words, that a league should be formed against us of all the civilized nations.

The report is quite current in the papers, that Spain has erected the island of Cuba into a viceroyalty. The Marquis de Duero, a man of firmness and ability, is said to be already designated as Viceroy.

Some ship-owners at Dieppe and Havre are now collecting a new sort of cargo for the rich country of California. It is stated as a fact, in the best papers, that measures are already in progress for the collection of nine hundred and fifty of the outcast women of Paris and the northern seaport towns, for the purpose of selling them in California to the emigrants. I should not mention a fact that appears so incredible, were it not universally credited here. At all events, I do not vouch for its correctness, for it is impossible to believe that the French Government would permit such an expedition to sail, or that our own would permit it to land.

Another report I will not vouch for is that our Government has sent a Mr Capman to Europe, for the purpose of studying the different methods of decapitation practiced in Europe. This would be a curious mission.

A better one is that of Dudley Mann, Esq., to the Swiss Confederation. My impression up to the present week has been that the mission of Mr. Mann was a secret one, but, as I find it mentioned in the Swiss papers, I have no hesitation in speaking of it. He presented his letters of credit on the 14th inst. to the President of the Federal Council, assuring him of the sympathy of his Government, and its earnest desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite the two Republics. This is the first time we have ever been represented in Switzerland by a special mission, and I can but felicitate the Government on the fact itself, as well as the character of the agent it has selected. The mission could not have been more wisely timed, for the Federal Council has to struggle daily against the intrigues of the crowned heads of Europe.

The marriage of the Count of Montemolin, pretender to the throne of Spain, with the youngest sister of the King of Naples, took place privately on the 10th inst. The Ambassador of Spain took his departure immediately after. The diplomatic relations of Spain and Naples will be suspended, but there is no other danger.

We are daily expecting the news of the commencement of hostilities in Schleswig-Holstein. The ports of the Duchies are closely blockaded by the Russian and Danish fleet, and the difficulty must soon be decided by a treaty, or a decisive battle.

W.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

CINCINNATI, *July* 31, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

It is now a settled fact that the wheat crop in the West this season will be an unusually good one, both as to quantity and quality, and in all probability the largest ever raised in one year. From information received from various quarters in the last three weeks, it appears that in none of the States will the crop fall below the average; in some, it will be fully equal to the usual yield; and in others, more than an ordinary crop is expected. In Ohio the yield is fully two-thirds more than in 1839, and in Indiana the increase is equally great. From Michigan we learn that there is a great increase in the number of acres of wheat grown this year over any other in the history of the State, which, with a more than average yield, will throw an uncommonly large surplus into the market.

It is from a very few sections of the wheat-growing States that we hear any other than the most favorable accounts. As the crop of last year was a short one, the stock of old wheat everywhere is small, and in the West we may say there is no surplus stock remaining—the high prices current having induced farmers to sell every bushel that could be spared. This will have some effect upon the market for a few weeks, but cannot operate in favor of the seller long, as the new crop will be in the market, to a considerable extent, by the middle of August. There is good reason for the expectation that the price of grain will be less than last year, and farmers who intend to sell within reasonable time will have to make up their minds to sell, at the best, twenty per cent. below last year's prices. It is useless to expect the former rates, when it is known that the supplies will be much greater—in some places double—what they were last year, with no prospect of an increase in the foreign demand. The advices from Europe, this season, give glowing accounts of the growing crops; and should the result of the harvest be as favorable as the indications, there will be no grounds for expecting an increased foreign demand—which, it is well known, has fallen off greatly in the last ten months.

The crops of corn, oats, rye, and potatoes, will also, on an average, be good through the West this season—some of them over, and none, to any considerable extent, under the usual yield. This season has indeed been a fruitful one, and, whatever prices may be, the produce of the West this year will go far to relieve it from the load of debt which two seasons of light crops have created. We shall be enabled to pay off the debts of the past year, carry forward many roads and plans of internal improvement projected, and recover from the paralyzing effect of the epidemic which visited so many of the fairest portions of the West last year, and the fear of which has hung like a cloud over the enterprise and prospects of many to this day. Intelligence from the interior strengthens the opinion that an unusually active fall trade will commence early the ensuing season. The stocks of Dry Goods and Groceries through the country are generally light, and in some places almost entirely run out. Country merchants will most certainly be in our cities early, and make heavy purchases. The great basis of commercial prosperity—the agricultural products of our country—may be considered for the present year safely founded; and if it does not lead to over-trading and too sanguine calculations as to the future, every department of trade and every interest of society will feel the invigorating influence of the plenteous harvests wherewith a beneficent Providence has seen proper to bless us.

Indications from every part of this State and parts of others adjoining give assurances that the great State Fair, to be held near this place in September, will be very largely attended. This Fair, you may remember, was to have been held last fall, but was postponed on account of the prevalence of the cholera through the West. A liberal scale of premiums has been offered, and most of them left open for competition from residents of other States as well as Ohio. The judges, too, have been chosen impartially from the various States. The Horticultural Society and Mechanics' Institute of this city have united with the State Agricultural Society in getting up this festival, and it is under their joint patronage that the arrangements have progressed from the first.

The new building which has been for more than a year in process of erection for the institute, is nearly completed, and will be opened during the progress of the fair. It is a noble edifice, and will be an ornament to the city. The show grounds at Camp Washington, about two miles from the city, have been enclosed, and workmen are now employed erecting the necessary buildings. We may reasonably expect such a display of cattle and agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical products, as will be highly creditable to our State, considered as a first experiment of this nature. In due course of time, we shall be able successfully to rival our more experienced friends of the Empire State, to whose example as intelligent tillers of the soil we are certainly much indebted for the efforts now making to advance Agriculture in the West.

Since my last letter, the cholera has been decreasing, and in a few days will in all probability leave the city. The reports of the board of health for the week closing July 30th show 346 deaths from all diseases, of which 116 were from cholera, an average of 17 per day of that disease. The whole number of deaths in our city from July 1st to 30th, inclusive, according to the reports, have been 1,610. As the reports for the first week were defective, it would be perhaps nearer the truth to set the number down at 1.700.

Yours, P.

BALTIMORE, *July*, 1850.

For one who has sojourned occasionally in the different cities of our Union, at different times, their various and changeful physiognomies (so to speak) must have made an impression. Cincinnati, for instance, changes much more than Baltimore. On returning to Cincinnati after a five years absence, one is more struck with the changes and improvements than he is in Baltimore after fifteen years absence. Yet Baltimore has improved as rapidly as any city on the Atlantic border, with, perhaps, the exception of New York. "Well, how does Cincinnati look to you?" asked a friend of ours, on a return there, after a five years absence in Washington. "Up to Seventh street," we replied, "like an old friend with a new coat on; beyond that like a perfect stranger.

And so it is. Almost all that portion of Cincinnati called "Texas" has grown up in that time; crowded streets where I saw nothing when I left it, but cow paths over the common. Walk even down Main street, and almost all the signs that the business houses knew a few years ago, know them now no more. So with the private residences, as many a Northern or Southern sojourner who has been entertained there finds out:

"That's not her knocker—and are all estranged?
Is she not faithful whom his heart adores?
That lady, sir, long since her name has changed,
And having done so, she's forgotten yours."

In Baltimore, particularly in the heart of the city, one finds things pretty much as he left them. We pass down Calvert street, for instance, and there is Balderstone's wine establishment, which has been there to us time out of mind; and there is the Mechanical Empire House in the old place, and a large flag-stone in the pavement tells us it was founded in 1763. What was Cincinnati then? We have talked with Simon Kenton, "the last of the pioneers," who was taken prisoner by the Indians in the wilderness where Cincinnati now stands. In New Orleans and St. Louis, how fast all trace of the French population is fading away. Boston and Philadelphia hold a good deal of their old look, we mean of fifteen years ago, for that is old in our calendar, while Charleston has not changed much since our childhood, and we are now of a "certain age."

In Baltimore the population have a oneness, an identity of appearance, different from that of Cincinnati. Beyond the Court House, in the Queen City, you hear more of the German language, particularly on Sunday, than of your own, from the passers-by in the streets. Their very clothes you see were made in the old country, and scores of them have just arrived. Their friends who are walking beside them, and pointing out apparent objects with great volubility, as you can see, have been here a little while before them, as some portion of their habiliments which are Americanized show. In fact, the German population have that part of Cincinnati almost entirely to themselves. In Louisville you see comparatively few foreigners, it has the look of Baltimore. Louisville in population and character resembles Baltimore. In Baltimore, however, there are fewer dandies—I mean fashionable young men, young men who seem to have nothing to do but to dress themselves foppishly, and idle about—than in any other city. This impression has frequently occurred to us; and while the Baltimore women are remarkable for their beauty, the men certainly are not remarkable for their personal appearance.

We believe that there is more social equality in Baltimore than in any other large city in the Union. The mechanic here stands higher, and he is more conscious of the fact. Many of the highest public offices here are filled by mechanics. As a class, here, they are very intelligent, and very independent in their hearing—none more so. One is struck too with the prevalence of Methodism in Baltimore. Methodism thrives better in the South than in the North; its warm and trusting faith, so full of sunshine and hope, suite this meridian, and is compatible with the comparative equality which prevails here.

You do not see as many negroes in the streets as formerly, and there are not so many of them slaves. I have not looked at the census to test this fact, but to the eye it certainly appears so. If Baltimore has not her public squares, like Philadelphia, filled with trees, she has her monument squares, and her city springs, in all of which Cincinnati is so wofully deficient. The only thing like a public square in Cincinnati is in Eighth street, if we remember rightly; and there half the time in fine weather the inhabitants round about are kicking up a dust in the way of cleaning their carpets. The dwellings in Cincinnati are extremely neat, and you see at once that white labor has had the care of them.

Recurring to Methodism. We go frequently to the Light street Methodist Church, whither we were frequently led in our boyhood by our good old maiden aunt, and where, too, now we are met by the spirit of improvement, at least for the better arrangement of the church, if not in the spirit of the worshippers. The old "bird-nest pulpit" is removed, and a more modern and roomy one substituted. And, by the bye, it has often occurred to us that those "bird-nest pulpits," as somebody calls them, of the olden time, must have been great foes to the display of eloquence. Perched away off from the worshippers, the preacher must have felt himself with them, but not of them—his *nearness* to his congregation must have been lessened in them. We do not wonder that Whitefield preferred preaching in the open air, with the "heavens for a sounding board," as he said. With all his powers, he must have felt himself cramped in one of those pulpits, with the sounding board, looking like an extinguisher, raised over his head. "Mother, why don't they let that poor man out?" said a little child to his mother, who had taken him for the first time to a church in which there was one of those "bird-nest pulpits," where the urchin thought the preacher was caged, and, by his eager gesticulations, in the situation of Sterne's starling.

Light street Church is generally filled on occasions of worship, and we shall never forget our good aunt's taking us there when a child, to hear Mr. Summerfield preach to the children. That saintly apostolic pale face is before us now, after the lapse of many years.

The body of the church was crowded with children, of which crowd we formed one. We noticed, even then, that not a girl played with her neighbor's riband, or her own; and that the boys entirely forgot their mischief, and were won from their general listless indifference in church, while all gazed into the face of the preacher with deep earnestness. One of his remarks we shall never forget. It was something in this wise: "Little children," he said, "if you were away from home, and your parents—your father or mother—should write to you, how eagerly you would open that wished-for letter, would you not? And how eagerly you would read every line of it, and how you would treasure their admonitions, their good advice, in your memory! You would resolve to do what they wished you to do—just what they desired. You would resolve should be your steady aim, and again and again you would unfold that letter in some quiet room, or when you were apart from your playmates, and read and reread it to yourselves, that you might know it all by heart, and do just as they bid you. You would remember how that dear parent loved you, how much trouble and anxiety he had felt when you were ill, and how affectionately he had watched over you! Yes, you would think of all this, I know you would, for you look like good children—and you are here in church to-day, and that is another proof that you are good children. Yes, you would think so much of that dear letter. Well, little children, your Father who is in heaven, your Heavenly Father, has sent you a letter also, and here it is in the shape of this book which I hold in my hand, and of which you have all heard—I mean the Bible." And, so speaking, he explained to the children the character of Christ. What I remember most distinctly, though, is that passage, and such a manner! With the capital improvements in Light street church, while my taste could not but admire it, I own I longed for the old appearance of things, that I might call up the more vividly the spirit of that eloquence, now gone, which so interested and charmed my boyhood. I have just been reading Summerfield's Sermons and Sketches of Sermons, and in doing so I have been trying to recall his manner and tones as he stood in that old pulpit, and account for the effect which he produced in their delivery, for they are certainly not remarkable sermons in matter, and I can in a measure realize their effect. But it requires one, in doing so, to keep constantly in the "mind's eye" the living, breathing utterer of them, to their very interjections.

Baltimore is called the Monumental City. It might also be called the City of Societies. For scarcely a day passes that some one of these numerous bodies do not turn out, often, alas, to bury their dead. But in a country like ours, such societies (for they are almost all of them of a benevolent character) do incalculable good in the example which they set of temperance and philanthropy. And as man is a social being, these associations bring men together without the need of their resorting to the bar room, or the theatre, to gratify a questionable sociability and love of excitement.

There is one kind of Association, however, though may be the most useful of all in our cities, which is, nevertheless, the source of a great many outrages. We allude to the different fire companies. Proverbially, Philadelphia is the city of brotherly love, (on paper), and of Firemen's most unbrotherly riots in fact. They arise in the first place from emulation among the firemen, but they end, like emulation in all other places, too often in strife, bloodshed, and murder. Here, but the other evening, a Fire Company was outrageously assaulted, in returning peaceably from a fire where they did good service, and it is shrewdly suspected that the assaulters were members of another company. There was no one murdered, but limbs were broken, and other severe injuries inflicted. These matters are a disgrace to a civilized community, and there seems no likelihood of an end being put to such proceedings. It strikes us that it would be well if none but appointed and paid firemen, selected by the authorities, were allowed to act as firemen; or it would be well to make all firemen give bonds for their peaceable behaviour at fires, if such a thing were practicable. Even Washington was once (we do not know how it is now a-days) subject to such disturbances. We remember, more than once, to have made our escape in at Fuller's (now Willard's) window, to get out of the range of brickbats, which one Fire Company were hurling at another. Give us any law but mob law, say we, and almost any kind of riots rather than those which spring up between such a useful class of citizens as that of which our different Fire Companies are composed. To see Firemen destroying each other's engines, and taking each other's lives, while a fire is raging, is about as bad as Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning.

T.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15, 1850.

☞ Will not some of our friends at different post offices, where several subscriptions to the *Era* are now running out, see to it that they are renewed in time? This kind of friendly attention is required to keep up the circulation of a paper conducted rigidly on the cash system, as the *Era* is.

ABSENCE.

Regard for our own health and that of our family requires that we allow ourselves a few weeks respite from editorial labors and anxieties. It is with extreme reluctance we leave while Congress is still in session, but we have endeavored amply to provide for the paper, during the three or four weeks of our absence. There are some matters of interest which call for attention in this number, but we have no time for them now.

CONGRESS OF TUESDAY.

We have only room to announce that on Tuesday the bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 yeas to 18 nays. The vote, together with some account of the proceedings of the day, will be given in our next week's issue. Nothing of importance transpired in the House of Representatives; though a further notice of it will be given next week. We are unable to furnish the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the California bill. They were, however, the same as that upon the engrossment.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATION.

It were presumption to attempt to predict at this time the condition of Parties in eighteen hundred and fifty-two; but it is not probable that the Presidential contest will be confined to two or even three political organizations.

The Washington *Union* is intent on preserving the unity of the old Democratic Party, and declines to see or report any movements in the Northern section of it, calculated to alienate Southern feelings. The *Southern Press*, aiming at a general disorganization of all Parties, with a view to the formation of a strong Southern organization, in which the venerable distinctions of *Whig* and *Democrat* may be forever buried, industriously chronicles whatever anti-slavery demonstrations are made by Northern Whigs and Democrats; so as to show the South that slavery can expect no quarter from any class of politicians at the North.

It cannot be denied that in some of the Free States there are indications of a reunion of the jarring elements of Democracy, under the plastic influence of Hunkerism, but nothing has yet occurred to warrant the belief that the Party in all the Free States can be brought to act unitedly in the Presidential campaign of 1852. Even in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, where Hunkerism is in the ascendency, there are signs of disaffection; manifest materials of discord, which need but an occasion to produce a general rupture. The State organ of the Democrats in Indiana, has become an echo of the Washington *Union*, but other journals of the Party maintain an independent tone, and are indisposed to follow its lead. The Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania have mustered strength enough in their State Convention to revoke all that the Democracy of that State has hitherto said against slavery, but Wilmot's District still remains sound, and we venture the prediction that the next election will show that the back-track policy is a disastrous one. Michigan has been placed in a false position. The minority that relieved General Cass from his instructions misrepresented, we are assured, the Democratic sentiment of the State.

In other States the struggle between the Liberal and Conservative Democrats is going on with varying results. The policy of the latter is to put down Wilmot Provisoism, to suppress all agitation concerning slavery, and to bowstring every active opponent of Slavery Extension. Hence, their unrelenting proscription of the honorable Hannibal Hamlin, an avowed, efficient advocate of the Wilmot Proviso. For the sake of defeating his reëlection to the Senate of the United States, they were willing to postpone an election, and take the chance of a Whig triumph, and, finally, when forced to a trial, they threw their votes to the last against him, so that his return to the Senate was made to depend upon Free Soil votes. In the House, the whole number of votes was 150, necessary to a choice, 76. Mr. Hamlin received 76; Mr. Evans, (whig,) 46; Mr. Anderson, (Conservative, Compromise Democrat,) 21; Scattering, 6. All the Free Soil members but one voted for Hamlin. In the Senate, the whole number of votes was 29; necessary to a choice 15. Mr. Hamlin received 16; Mr. Evans, 7; Mr. Anderson, 6; Mr. Terreden, 1; blank 1. All the Free-Soilers but one voted for Hamlin.

This election of Mr. Hamlin, the refusal of the Legislature to repeal its anti-slavery instructions for the accommodation of Mr. Bradbury, and the new and stringent resolves in favor of the Jeffersonian policy of Slavery Restriction, attest the predominance of Liberal Democracy in the State of Maine, and furnish sufficient ground for the prediction that no Hunker candidate for the Presidency in 1852 can call out the Democratic strength of that State.

In Connecticut, the Conservatives claimed a majority in the Legislature, but the signal failure of their attempt to elect one of their own number, United States Senator, and the passage of Wilmot Proviso Resolves by the House of Representatives, exposed their weakness, and overwhelmed them with mortification.

The Democracy of Massachusetts will never dare try a campaign under Pro-Slavery leaders. What its real indications are may be inferred from the large support given to John G. Palfrey, at the last election in his district, by Democratic voters, in the face of the remonstrances of the *Washington Union*, and its sympathetic co-laborer, the *Boston Post*.

In Vermont, the union of the Democrats and Free-Soilers is maintained, despite the protests of a few disaffected Conservatives; and in the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, States controlled by what is called the Old Line Democracy, resolves against Compromise and in favor of the Anti-Slavery policy of the Ordinance of 1787, have been lately passed by one or both branches.

The State Democratic Convention of Ohio, held on the 4th of July last, resolved in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California as a State; and not a journal of any note belonging to the party in that State, so far as we know, has given any countenance to the Compromise scheme. Some of the "Old Hunker" papers, as they are styled, are censuring the conduct of General Cass, and praising that of Mr. Benton.

"Our confidence," says the *Lorain* (Ohio) *Argus*, the organ of the Old Line Democracy of Lorain county, "in Northern statesmen has been shaken. General Cass and Daniel Webster have not been the men for the occasion. The old wire-worker, Henry Clay, has adroitly chained them to his car, and blinded them to the interests of their constituents.

"They are 'weighed in the balance, and found wanting.' It now devolves on the masses to terminate this contest, and allow California a *free* and *immediate* admission into the Union. Let them speak out in terms too definite to be misunderstood, and tell these unfaithful servants to follow the instructions of their constituents, or resign.

"There will be a quaking among the skulking doughfaces, when the thunders of an outraged constituency break upon their ears."

The same paper says of Benton—

"While Northern men cower before the organized forces of Slavery, Benton stands firm in the breach, and repels every onset. His great speech of June 10th is a perfect avalanche upon the Compromise Committee. We shall next week publish as much of this valuable document as we can find room for. He puts Clay in any other than an enviable position, and scouts the very idea of a compromise where there is no power to make a compromise, and nothing to be compromised. He proves beyond a doubt, that if the bill should pass, it would extend slavery over a large portion of New Mexico, and fasten that incurable pestilence upon a free country. His position is the more laudable, because he is a Southern man. He is compelled, not only to resist the champions of slavery in Congress, but at home he incurs the severest censure. His manly course will doubtless cost him his seat in Congress, but he will earn a name worth a thousand such honors. What a rebuke his unflinching course is upon the cringing poltroons of the North."

To the State of New York we look as the great battle-field between Liberal and Conservative Democracy. The reunion of the two sections has not secured internal concord, has not harmonized opposing principles, has not extinguished the differences of opinion which prevail between the two sections of Democrats all over the country. The Hunker leaders still regard an alliance with the supporters of Slavery as a tower of strength, and find the true representative of their principles and policy in Daniel S. Dickinson, whose reëlection to the Senate they seem disposed to make a test question. The Barnburners acknowledge no Democracy that does not found itself upon the doctrine of Human Rights, and seek to establish equal and exact justice for all men. The names by which the two classes are known, they no longer use; but their characteristic differences exist in full force. There will soon be a State Democratic Convention, in which the opposing elements will each seek expression and ascendency. If the Convention should succeed in preventing any expression of opinion against Slavery, or forcing through non-committal resolves, and secure the ascendency of men of their own school, the Democracy of New York will be paralyzed or divided; it will lose its power, by the alienation of men of principle, or there will be again two rival organizations. Should the Liberal Democrats prevail, the Democracy of New York will then take its place in the van of the Liberal Democracy of the United States. Its example will determine the character and policy of the Democratic organization in a majority of the non-slaveholding States; everywhere throughout the North the Liberal element will become the controlling one, and in 1852 probably seek in THOMAS H. BENTON its true Representative.

What is the condition of the Southern section of the Democracy? A portion of it, not the majority, we think, clings to the old national organization, and would be glad to rally in Baltimore in 1852, on the doctrine of Non-Intervention, as expounded by General Cass; but the majority will be satisfied with nothing less than Intervention in favor of Slavery. What may be the final result of the conflict between these two factions is a very doubtful question, but it is not at all probable that they can be brought to unite upon one candidate in the next Presidential campaign, unless he entertain extreme opinions; and in that event, there can be *no* union between the Northern and Southern Democracy. Should a candidate be selected from the school to which Howell Cobb belongs, he may attract the Conservative Democrats of both sections, but he could expect the support of neither the Liberal Democracy of the North, nor the ultra Democracy of the South.

How is it possible that Elements so discordant, Opposites so extreme, Opinions so unqualifiedly committed against each other, can ever be reconciled, or harmonized in one political organization? Where is the Man with name and influence potential enough to still the conflict between the warring Factions, and command order out of this chaos of Contradictions?

It is worthy of remark that the Democratic Party of the South is nearly destitute of leaders of national repute and position, so that even its own journals do not venture to propose any name in connection with the next Presidency. It is not wanting in men of ability, but they have not yet acquired the necessary position, and the more distinguished have disqualified themselves for national distinction, by identifying themselves with extreme pro-slavery opinions. The men of national reputation, and whose names have been spoken of in connection with the Presidential office, belong to the Northern section of the Party; but their disqualification as candidates is, that in their attempts to conciliate slaveholding support, they have weakened, if not completely undermined, their position in their own section. Lewis Cass has already been tried, and found wanting; and to-day, he is weaker than he was in 1848. The Extremists of the South will never give him their confidence, and his course has disgusted the Liberals of the North. Mr. Buchanan, if anything, is still weaker. He has no attribute that can win enthusiastic support; and though not so obnoxious to the Jefferson Davis school of the South as Mr. Cass, he is no less so to the Liberal Democracy of the North. Were General Scott his competitor, he could not carry the Democracy of his own State. We take it for granted that no enlightened politician dreams of the nomination of either of these venerable gentlemen: they have outlived their chances, and even their special friends would be relieved by the withdrawal of their names, as candidates for Presidential honors.

There is one man, occasionally named, to whom no slaveholder could take reasonable exception, and whose judicial seclusion from political life has saved him, during the existing agitation of the Slavery Question, from the perpetration of any flagrant acts offensive to the Democracy of the North. Were the slaveholders to agree to a final settlement of the Territorial Question, by consenting to the admission of California and New Mexico as States, so that the Question might not enter into the next Presidential contest, they might entertain a hope of rallying the Democratic Party of both sections to the support of a man who had not openly committed himself against either section during the agitation of the Question: but, if they should succeed in dividing California, and rejecting New Mexico as a State, and in passing Territorial Governments, without the Proviso, for Southern California, for Utah, and for New Mexico, they may rely upon it, that the Slavery Question will play a more prominent part in the next Presidential campaign, than it did in the last, that it will shiver to atoms the Democratic Party, and either secure a Whig triumph, or prevent an election of President by the People, throwing it into the House of Representatives, where, if we mistake not the signs of the times, they will meet with an overwhelming discomfiture.

OBSTRUCTION THREATENED.

It has been impossible to ascertain what the extreme Southern members of the Senate intend to do in reference to California. Some suppose that, after a fair discussion, and the use of the ordinary means of parliamentary opposition, they will not attempt by factious measures to thwart the will of the majority. Others see in the policy by which Utah and the Texas boundary question have been thrust ahead of California, in the three days' speech of Mr. Yulee, and in the speeches impending from the extreme wing of the South, indications of a purpose to stave off all action in regard to the new State. The latter opinion seems to derive confirmation from the following letter in the *Charleston Mercury*, from Mr. Heart, one of the editors of that paper, who, we may presume, speaks by authority.

"Correspondence of the Mercury.

"WASHINGTON, *August* 3, 1850.

"The Senate was not in session to-day, and the proceedings of the House were without interest, the Indian Appropriation bill being under consideration.

"The bill for the admission of California will not be permitted to pass the Senate without resistance, and that of the sternest and most determined character. The friends of the South in that body feel it their duty to oppose and obstruct the aggressive measures of the majority by all the means which are afforded by the rules of legislation, and by *these, properly applied and resolutely persisted in, the passage of any measure can be delayed until the day of doom.* To those who profess devotion to the South, while they are terrified at the idea of disunion, this course, no doubt, will be gladly embraced, as it will present an opportunity of peaceful yet effectual resistance, by which they may protect the South and preserve the Union. *A sufficient number of Senators have already solemnly pledged themselves to this course to render it effectual*, and if the effort to admit California with her present boundaries is persisted in, you may expect a protracted session, and a struggle unexampled in our legislative history."

We presume the House will defer action upon any bill connected with the Slavery Question till the California bill be fairly within its grasp.

What then will the ultra Southern men gain by their game of obstruction? Suppose all the questions lie over, who is to lose?

For the National Era.

WINTER'S WAKING.

BY MARY IRVING.

The summer winds have lingered long among the hoary boughs,
Like a trusting heart's affection at the shrine of early vows;
The "Smile of the Great Spirit"* hath been on us lovingly,
And our glad hearts have mirrored back its sunshine gratefully.

Last night, the spirit of the storm came down with angry sweep,
Roaring from out the dim old caves where wintry tempests sleep;
The gentle gales shrank shuddering from his breath of whistling sleet,
And the blue waves froze in terror, underneath his icy feet.

The summer leaves had changed their robes of beauty long ago,
And lay in quiet waiting for their winding-sheet of snow;
But the summer breezes, whispering among the faded flowers,
Had almost won our fancy back to summer's golden hours.

It was well that they departed, in the glory and the calm,
When the sun was shedding brightness, and the air was breathing balm.
Oh! when we lay our human flowers in the shadow of the tomb,
Do we know that they are taken from "the evil days to come?"

The tempest came at midnight, in its clouded majesty—
We started from our sleeping, and our thoughts were on the sea;
For howling winds, and shrieking blasts, went raving on its way,
But vanished, with the shadows, at the dawning of the day.

Quietly on the hill-top gleams the fresh untrodden snow,
Lost in the emerald girdle of evergreens below;
And everywhere it glances up to greet the dazzled eye—
That purest gift to mortal from the overflowing sky.

The little ones are gamboling amid their silver store,
And the heart of wiser childhood feels a joy unfelt before;
I only think upon the poor—the shivering on their way—
But "God will temper to the lambs" the wintry wind today!

December 4, 1849.

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* The Indians gave this appellation to the beautiful second summer that has since been christened by their own name.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We publish on our fourth page the message of the President of the United States, communicating a correspondence between the Federal Executive and the Executive of Texas. The President takes the ground that what is commonly called New Mexico is a Territory of the United States, placed by the Treaty under the protection of the General Government, the Executive Department of which is solemnly bound to enforce the provisions of the Treaty which secures to the New Mexicans the free enjoyment of their property, liberty, and religion; and that should Texas attempt by any civil posse, armed or unarmed, or by her militia, to extend her laws over the Territory, and enforce them, or to obstruct any law of the United States, she becomes a trespasser, and must be resisted by the civil and, if necessary, the whole military power of the Federal Government.

This position of the President is firmly, but mildly taken, and fortified by arguments that must commend it to the good sense of the great majority of the American People, in all sections. A few hot-headed politicians clamor against the message, as a proclamation that the President has drawn his sword against a Sovereign State. Texas has drawn or threatened to draw her sword against the United States, and the President simply calls her attention to the fact that, as the Chief Executive officer of the Federal Government, authorized and obligated to employ the military power, if necessary, to repel any invasion of its Territory, or to put down any obstruction to its laws, he must draw the sword if she attempt to execute her threat. Less than this he could not do. To neglect the high duty of taking care "that the laws be faithfully executed," would be perjury, and justly subject him to impeachment.

Texas is now forewarned. If "Texan militia" march into New Mexico, "there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders."

The course of action which the President has distinctly marked out for himself, is the same as that resolved on by the late Executive. In the early part of General Taylor's term, it seemed to us that he had no clear conception of the rights and duties of the United States in relation to New Mexico. The orders transmitted from the War Department, to the commanding officer in the Territory, directing him not to resist the efforts of Texas to establish her jurisdiction, favored her aggressive designs upon New Mexico. The country was startled; and every citizen who questioned the fraudulent claim of Texas, was displeased with the attitude apparently assumed by the Chief Executive. The Cabinet could not remain insensible to Public Sentiment; and the Executive must have reconsidered and modified its decision; for, in a message communicated to Congress June 17th, it distinctly stated that the Territory in question was acquired by the United States, had continued in the possession of the United States, and ought so to continue until the boundary should be determined by the competent authority. It is well understood that General Taylor was about to publish a message reënforcing this view, and announcing his purpose to maintain the authority of the Federal Government in New Mexico by all the means placed by the Constitution and laws at his disposal; when death removed him from the scene of earthly action.

But, in another respect, the closing part of President Fillmore's message shows a departure from the policy of the late Executive. Gen. Taylor had advised Congress to forbear all action in relation to New Mexico, till her application for admission as a State, suggesting that the question of boundary might then properly be determined by the Supreme Court. Mr. Fillmore thinks the question which first demands the attention of Congress is this very question of boundary, assuming that "no Government can be established in New Mexico, either State or Territorial, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and territories. This he would have determined, not by the Supreme Court, or by a Board of Commissioners—both modes being open to the objection of too much delay—but by an act of Congress, and the assent of the Legislature of Texas—and he favors the policy of giving to Texas an indemnity, not unreasonable and extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation." For one, so fully convinced are we of the utter groundlessness of the claim of Texas, we should prefer to see the question adjudicated by the Supreme Court; but we have no doubt that the policy recommended by the President will meet the views of the majority in both Houses of Congress. We regret that he did not adhere entirely to the policy of General Taylor; but we rejoice that, so far as his own action is concerned, he has proclaimed his purpose to protect New Mexico, by all the power of the Government, till the conflicting claims respecting her Territory be settled by the competent authority, whatever that may be. In this determination he will be sustained undoubtedly by the American People.

AN AFFRAY – THE ARREST OF WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN.

We copy from the *National Intelligencer* of last Saturday, the following account of a transaction which has excited much sensation in this community:

"ARREST OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The police of this city succeeded on Thursday night, after a severe conflict, in arresting a white man named *William L. Chaplin*, and a runaway slave named *Allen*, the former being in the act of conveying the slave who was captured, and another named *Garland*, who made his escape, out of the District and the ownership of their masters, towards a free State.

"The police officers having watched the movements of Chaplin, and seen him leave the city about ten o'clock in a carriage, which he drove himself, traced him to a point on the Montgomery road near the residence of Francis P. Blair, Esq. Here the officers, Handy, Wollard, Davis, Cox, and Captain Goddard, attempted to stop the carriage, in which were the two runaway negroes. On the attempt being made by Mr. W. Smithis, who accompanied the officers, to seize the reins held by Chaplin, the latter fired a pistol ball at Smithis, which passed through his hat, without injuring him. With the aid of Mr. Richard Butt, who also accompanied the officers, Chaplin was secured, after a desperate resistance. The runaways in the carriage having each a revolver, fired several times at the officers, who also fired at the negroes. Not less than twenty-seven shots were fired, and the fight continued for five or six minutes.

"The captured negro was slightly wounded in the back, and would undoubtedly have been killed had not the bullet lodged in his watch, and so protected him from a deadly shot. It is wonderful that none of the officers were killed, or seriously injured. Mr. Butt was slightly wounded in the arm. Neither officers Wollard, Handy, Davis, Cox, or Captain Goddard, was injured. The firing was altogether in the dark; there were, however, nine bullet holes in the carriage. It was supposed that *Garland*, the negro who made his escape, was severely if not mortally wounded; but we learned at ten o'clock last night that he was only wounded in the hand, and it was probable he would give himself up in the course of last night. *Allen* and the abductor, *Chaplin*, were both committed to jail yesterday by Justice Goddard. We understand that Chaplin has resided in this city for the last two years; he is a man of education, and is said to be from the State of New York."

Of course, the truth cannot be ascertained, till a legal investigation be had.

The transaction, so soon as it became generally known, produced great excitement, and a rumor was industriously circulated that Mr. Chaplin was connected with the *National Era* office, and that we were in some way implicated in the affair. Threats of violence were openly denounced against our office and ourselves, and efforts were made to get up a mob; but the friends of order, who knew us, soon corrected all misapprehension, and the conduct of the Mayor and intelligent citizens generally convinced the disorderly that no outbreak would be tolerated. The newspapers circulating in the District, with an honorable regard for order, contradicted the false rumor to which we have referred, and refrained from any comment calculated to aggravate popular indignation. While the excitement prevailed, although urged to publish a card disclaiming any connection with the transaction, we did not choose to do so, as we are not accustomed to do anything under compulsion. But, as the storm has blown over, and the community is now calm, it is right and proper to state frankly our view of the late deplorable event.

And first, we would do justice to Mr. Chaplin: He has been known to us, as to the Anti-Slavery men throughout the country, for many years. He is a brave, warm-hearted, sincere man, who has long devoted all his energies to the Anti-Slavery cause, without reference to his own interests, entirely independent of all sordid or mercenary motives. His statement of the matter is yet to be made.

In his views of policy he has differed from the great majority of the Abolitionists of the country. He dissented from the Liberty Men who nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, and from the Free Soil men who sustained Martin Van Buren, and, as is well known in his own State, has been identified with that class of Abolitionists who hold that Congress has constitutional power to abolish slavery in the States.

When visited by the Mayor and Justice Goddard, he stated to them that he had never had any connection with the *National Era* office, or the paper; that, while regarding me with friendly feelings, he had always differed from me on several points, especially in relation to transactions like that in which he had just been engaged; that, in a word, the *Era* did not go far enough for him and his friends. The statement thus generously made is true. We could wish it were otherwise. Would to God that he and his friends had been able to concur in our views of the proper course of action to be pursued in relation to Slavery. Had they done so, Charles T. Torrey would not have ended his days in a penitentiary, nor would William L. Chaplin now be lying in jail; but both might have been at this moment engaged in a wide and an important field of labor, where their intelligent and philanthropic efforts, directed to the change of the great heart of the nation, would have done far more to promote the emancipation of the whole slave population, than was ever done by all attempts to secure the escape of a few slaves—attempts which cut one off in the prime of his days, and which may doom the other, in the maturity of his years, to a life-imprisonment.

We shall write no new article to define our position. We do not manufacture opinions to suit an occasion. Actively engaged as an editor in the Anti-Slavery Cause for the last fifteen or sixteen years, we entertain to-day the same views, substantially, of the mode of action proper in relation to slavery, which we did when we became an opponent of the evil.

In the year 1844, an Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany, New York, issued an address, containing many excellent sentiments, and some things which we deemed objectionable; among the latter, an approval of the conduct of certain citizens of the North in going into slave States and "running off" slaves, as it is called. Being at that time editor of the *Cincinnati Morning Herald*, we expressed our dissent strongly, and gave our reasons therefor, as follows:

"The human mind is so constituted that it will attach something dishonorable to that which has to be done in the dark, or by stratagem. He who enters a slave State for the sake of helping off slaves, can scarcely avoid practicing deception, and of course becoming criminal in the pursuit of a philanthropic object. At all events, if detected, no matter whether he may have uttered a falsehood or not, he appears in the light of a man aiming to secure his object by sinister means, and this of itself creates a strong prejudice against him, reflects odium upon the party with which he is identified, and embarrasses its operations."

Again: "The action of such persons can hardly be preserved from stratagem; it must always appear sinister; it can do nothing towards the extinction of slavery; it must embarrass other and more efficient operations." [This was said many years ago, and we intend no personal application now.]

The *Albany* (N. Y.) *Patriot* took us to task for these sentiments, as follows:

"I cannot withhold the expression of the sincerest regret to see that the *Cincinnati Morning Herald* takes exceptions to our Albany address, in reference to the case of Mr. Torrey, and those similar to it. I cannot at this moment recall the language of the address, nor is it material to do so. I am sure it cannot be too strong. I receive the rich and varied information of the *Herald* gratefully—its ability I have often praised—its independence I admire—but to limp on this point seems to me well nigh fatal to the entire code Liberty men have worked hard for ten long years to establish. * * * * * As I am a living man, I believe that one hundred men, like C. T. Torrey in courage and devotion to his object, would do more to deliver the slaves speedily than all our paper resolutions, windy speeches, presses, and votes into the bargain. He may not be the best way either for the *Herald* or me to work; I am sorry to say it, we have neither his courage or devotion."

To this we replied in an editorial, dated January 28, 1845. As it was written more than five years ago, while we were publishing a paper in Cincinnati, we shall republish it, that we may not be suspected of moulding our opinions according to our latitude:

"We trust that he and the editor of the *Herald* may always have 'courage and devotion' enough to do their duty. As to the rest, we can but repeat our old protest against the introduction of new tests into our associations. We stand now, precisely, where we stood nine years ago, and have changed our views in no respect, so far as the anti-slavery movement is concerned, except in relation to the *form* of political action. We have never given in our adhesion to what we regard as ultra views of the Constitution of the United States. We do not believe with one class that it is a pure pro-slavery instrument, and therefore a covenant with hell; or with the other, that it is a pure anti-slavery instrument, investing Congress, among its other *ordinary* powers, with the power to abolish slavery in the States. We have never admitted for a moment, that the act of refusing to vote was wrong, or that of voting necessarily involved wrong-doing. We never saw the great good that was to result from the address to the slaves, or conceded the propriety of the advice given the fugitive to take what he chose to deem necessary, in the *free*, as well as slave States, to aid his flight. Nor do we believe slavery to be abolished by the acts of a few persons going into slave States to persuade or assist slaves to escape. All these notions are introduced from time to time, as tests of orthodox anti-slavery sentiment. We never have submitted ourselves to any such tests, and never will.

"The peaceful abolition of slavery in this country, by the voluntary action of the masters, or the power of a Constitutional Legislation, the slaves being at once permitted to choose their own homes, is all we aim at; and this object, we conceive, is to be accomplished by the use of the press, and the pulpit, and the rostrum; and by the action of public sentiment, fully matured by these and other like agencies, through *the ballot box*. The dissolution of the Union, advocated by some; the forcible interference of Congress to put an end to slavery in the States, suggested by others; and the action of a few, occasionally, who pass over into slave States for the purposes of covert interference with their slave-laws, abominable as we know these laws to be, contributes nothing, as we conceive, towards the accomplishment of the great object, so anxiously sought by us all.

"The claim to hold *man* as a piece of property, is impious—it is a gross insult to the whole family of man and blasphemy against God. So far as it exists under the jurisdiction of the General Government, or is countenanced in any way by our State Government, we would use our extremest political power against it. But, where it exists under State authority, we would not touch it by *force*—we would by every legitimate, efficient means, labor to infuse into the minds of the people thus sustaining it, our own sentiments and feelings, leaving them to act, and coöperating with them, so far as our coöperation could be effective. If in this way slavery can be extinguished, our country will be blessed; but, any other than *peaceful* abolition, while it may prove a blessing to some extent, will be a scourge. No violent revolution, however grand and praiseworthy its object, was ever followed by unmixed good. The offspring will bear the stamp of its parent. A nation or people begotten by violence, will be marked by that spirit for many a generation. Witness the island empire of Hayti, the anarchical republics of South America, and, must we say it? our own beloved republic, some of whose members have already trampled deliberately, and knowingly, upon the National Constitution."

Such were our views in Cincinnati; they are our views in Washington, where they have been confirmed by a painful observation of the wide-spread misery, through the breaking up of numerous families, resulting from every transaction like that which has just happened, and of the vast increase of prejudice and misconception, blocking up the avenues to the minds of an exasperated community.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At length we have to congratulate the South on the attainment of greater unity among her representatives than has yet been known.

At a meeting held a few evenings since, the following members were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Mr. Toombs, Chairman.

Messrs. Seddon, Thompson, Houston, Bowie, Clingman, Burt, Cabell, Hilliard, Morse, Johnson, Morehead, Green, Howard, Thomas.

We understand that the deliberations of the Committee resulted in almost entire unanimity, and accordingly—

Mr. Toombs, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land; and that the common law, as it existed in the American Colonies on the 4th July, 1776, and the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable to our Territories, shall be the fundamental law of said territory.

2. *Resolved*, That in the event that the non-slaveholding States object thus to put the life, liberty, and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a division of the country on the line of 36° 30′, with a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves.

3. *Resolved*, That we will not vote for the admission of California, unless the Southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude.

4. *Resolved*, That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico which proposes to cede to New Mexico any portion of territory south of the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude and west of the Rio Grande, prior to the adjustment of the territorial questions.

5. *Resolved*, That the representatives of the slaveholding States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions.

6. *Be it further resolved*, That the powers and duties of the Committee of Fifteen be continued until the further action of the meeting, and that the Chairman of that Committee, by the concurrence of any three members thereof, may at any time call a meeting of the representatives of the slaveholding States.—*Southern Press.*

We see nothing revolutionary in these resolutions. The opponents of any policy undoubtedly have a right to concoct in caucus the best means of defeating it. Had these gentlemen resolved on *factious* resistance, it would have been a very different matter; but, they resolve to do what is entirely legitimate, though impolitic, in our judgment, to "resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the Territorial questions."

We are informed that only about forty of the ninety Southern Representatives were present, and that a large number of them recommended moderate counsels.

LEGISLATING UNDER MENACE.

The ultra Southern men are constantly reminding the majority in Congress that the last Legislature of Georgia passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to convoke it by proclamation, should California be admitted as a State into the Union.

The resolution was a foolish one, and was passed by a party vote. No other State has followed the example; and we confess we see nothing dreadful in the idea of an extra session of the Georgia Legislature. If the politicians there be disposed to amuse themselves with such devices, let them. California once in the Union, it will puzzle the extra Legislature of Georgia to get her out.

A telegraphic despatch received from St. Louis states that Messrs. Darby, Porter, and Miller, Whig Congressional candidates, are elected. Sufficient returns have not been received from the other two districts to fix the result with certainty. The Legislature, so far as returns had come into St. Louis at noon yesterday, stood 35 Whigs, 11 Bentonians, and 10 Anti-Bentonians.

THE MORMONS AND THEIR CITY OF REFUGE.

Between four and five thousand feet above the ocean level, on the eastern rim of the Great Basin, in whose unexplored deserts the waters of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California are lost, an inland salt sea stretches north-westerly from latitude 40° to 42°, and between 112° and 114° of longitude. Up to the year 1843, little was really known of this vast body of water, its shapes and tributaries, as the accounts given by half-breed hunters and wandering Indians, in their visits to Fort Hall and other trading posts on the route from Missouri to Oregon, had been as vague and unsatisfactory as they were marvellous.

It was reserved for the adventurous Fremont to explore, with something like scientific accuracy, these strange regions. Following the windings of the Bear River—its principal tributary—through a wild maze of Mountains, of the vast Utah Range, on a gusty September morning he looked down upon the great object of his toilsome exploration, the Sea of the mountains. Checkered with the shadows of clouds, and broken here and there by rocky islands and mountain headlands, it stretched westerly beyond the limit of vision. The annals of modern discovery have nothing of more exciting interest than the partial exploration of this unknown sea, by the young adventurer and his companions, in a frail and ill-constructed boat of India-rubber cloth. The Indians whom they encountered had never launched a canoe upon the lake, and, as it had no apparent outlet, they imagined there was a great whirlpool in its midst, which swallowed up its surplus waters. Our travellers were the first to visit its mysterious islands, and broke with the cheerful sound of human voices its long solitude and silence.

"They were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea."

The lateness of the season rendered the stay of Fremont brief, and his explorations imperfect. After spending a night on an island in the Lake, listening to the roar of the salt-surf beating on the rocks, and making two or three days' marches along its marshy borders, and having settled its latitude and longitude, and taken some notice of the characteristics of the soil and vegetation of the valley in which it lies, he left, regretfully, this strange and interesting region, to pursue his journey to California, along the skirts of the Great Basin, and across the Snowy Sierra. For two or three years, nothing further was known of the Great Salt Lake.

In the mean time, the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, as they love to call themselves, had been expelled by mob violence from Illinois. A city of some twenty-thousand inhabitants was left untenanted; and square miles of ripened grain were abandoned to the sun and rains of autumn and the snows of winter. The wretched exiles had little leisure for preparation for their long, uncertain journey into the wilderness in search of a new home, out of the reach of civilized inhumanity. Bearing with them their aged and infirm, their sick and dying, they passed in mournful processions through the streets of Nauvoo, and through their corn fields and orchards, the fruit of which they could no longer gather. Pausing on the swell of the last wave of prairie from whence the gilded spire of the great Temple was visible, they bade farewell forever to their homes, hearths, and altars, and then set their faces resolutely towards the setting sun:

"Some natural tears they dropped, but wiped them soon;
The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide."

The last sad cavalcade left Nauvoo in the autumn of 1846. It had been preceded by several others, who had engaged to prepare the way for those who should come after. Delayed by sickness and want of the necessary vehicles and teams for their journey, and desirous to unite the numerous camps of exiles, scattered from the Mississippi to the Missouri, the early summer of 1846 found the pioneer encampment at Council Bluffs, near the Pottawattomie Indian agency.

On the hills of the "High Prairie," which here crowd upon the river, and on the broad alluvial flats below them, the tents of the modern Israel were pitched. A traveller, Thomas L. Kane, Esq., of Philadelphia, from whose graphic and brilliant "*Discourse before the Pennsylvania Historical Society*" we have derived many of the materials of this sketch, has described their appearance as he first reached them, on a bright June morning. Each hill was crowned with its great camp, white with canvass, and alive with the stir of swarming occupants. The smoke of a thousand cooking fires streamed lazily upwards. Herd-boys were dozing on the slopes, with sheep and oxen, cows and horses, around them, numbering many thousands. Children, almost as numerous, were playing about the camps. Women were washing clothes along a little creek; blacksmiths, tailors, and shoemakers, were busy in the open air, or under the shade of tents. Great arbors made of poles and brush, and wattled with willow and birch, served them for places of religious worship and halls of council. It was here that the famous Mormon battalion for the Mexican war was recruited. On the eve of its departure, a farewell ball was got up in primitive style, under the shelter of the largest arbor. Grave Elders and Chiefs of the High Council led off the dance, which was kept up with great animation until the sun had dipped behind the sharp outline of the Omaha hills. "Then," says the writer to whom we have referred, "silence was called, and a well-cultivated mezzo-soprano voice, belonging to a young lady with fair face and dark eyes, gave, with quartette accompaniment, a little song, a version of a text touching to all earthly wanderers:

"By the rivers of Babylon we sat down and wept;
We wept when we remembered Zion!"

There was danger of some expression of feeling when the song was over, for it had begun to draw tears; but, breaking the quiet with his hard voice, an Elder dismissed the gathering, and asked Heaven to bless all who, with purity of heart and brotherhood of feeling, had mingled in that society." After the departure of the battalion, the exiles moved on, organized in companies of tens, fifties, and hundreds, all under the direction of the High Council of the Church. Upon the rich but unhealthy delta between the Nebraska and the Missouri, they again pitched their tents, and waited for the straggling emigrants of their faith to overtake them. Decimated by sickness, the winter found them still in the border regions of Missouri and Iowa, where, divided into several encampments, they were enabled to sustain themselves and a considerable portion of their cattle. Early in the spring of 1847, a body of one hundred and forty picked men, with seventy wagons, started, under the direction of the members of the High Council, in search of a favorable location for a permanent settlement. They carried with them little save seed and farming tools, it being their aim to plant crops at the place selected. Crossing the South Pass, they struggled through the defiles and over the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, forcing their way over the rugged Utah range, sometimes creeping along the stony bed of torrents, and sometimes cutting their way through heavy timber. At length, in midsummer, they reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The High Council, after a careful survey of the country, decided that the Land of Promise had at last been reached, and that the Tabernacles of the Mormon Israel should be set up. Late as was the season, roots and seeds were planted, from which a partial harvest was obtained. They were soon joined by other detachments from the main body, and also by a part of the Mormon Battalion from California. They sowed large fields of grain for the next season, built themselves houses of sun-dried brick, fortifying themselves with walls and block-houses, and safely passed the winter of 1847–'8. In the course of the next year, the residue of the Nauvoo emigrants reached the valley, loaded with grain raised on the plains of their encampments on the Missouri and Nebraska. A detailed history of this remarkable *Exodus* would exhibit in strange alliance the shifty enterprise, practical energy, and shrewd calculation of modern utilitarianism, and the undoubting faith of the middle ages, unshaken by manifest inconsistency or detected imposture; the enthusiasm of the old Crusaders and the fanaticism of Musselmen propagandists; an old oriental drama acted over in the New World, by men and women of Yankee origin, united in devout belief in a prophet-martyr who could only be properly characterized as a cross between Sam Slick and Mokanna of Khorassin. It would do more than this. It would contain the record of a persecution as cruel and remorseless as that which hunted the Huguenots from France, and the Jews from Spain, endured, for the most part, with a patient firmness and heroic persistence, under circumstances of suffering and danger, which go far to reconcile liberal and generous minds to those absurdities or novelties of worship and faith, which were made the excuse of a new Christian crusade on the part of the blackleg and nomadic rascality of the Mississippi valley. In the language of the author of the "Discourse" before us, it would tell of "a people whose industry had made them rich, expelled by lawless force from the comforts and luxuries of refined life, into the Great Wilderness, seeking an untried home, far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them, moving onward, destitute, hunger-sickened, and sinking with disease, bearing with them wives and children, the old, the poor, the decrepid; renewing daily on their march the offices of devotion, the ties of family, and friendship, and charity; sharing necessities and braving dangers together, cheerful in the midst of want and trial—of men who, menaced by famine, and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting corn-fields, for the benefit of the stranger who might come after them, their kinsman only by a common humanity, or, peradventure, by a common suffering—of men who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have founded in the desert; and who, in their new-built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the destitute emigrants from our frontier States."

As yet we can scarcely form an accurate idea of the geographical peculiarities of the new Territory. We only know that, hemmed in by successive chains of rugged mountains, and by vast unexplored deserts, it combines within its limits the most inconsistent characteristics of other countries. The climate of its mountains is more severe than that of Switzerland; descending towards the great valley, the varied climates of Italy are successively encountered. Barren salt wastes—desolate and unsightly as the shores of the Dead Sea—alternate with valleys of extraordinary fertility and beauty. Streams strongly impregnated with salt flow down from the mountains in close proximity with others of the purest and sweetest water. Hot springs, and ice-cold ones, are found in the same neighborhood. The resources of the country, in an agricultural point of view, were not overlooked by its first explorer. "The bottoms," says Fremont, "are extensive, the water excellent, timber sufficient, the soil good, and well adapted to the grains and grasses of an elevated region. The lake furnishes abundant supplies of salt. All the mountain sides are covered with a valuable and nutritious grass, called bunch grass, which has a second growth in the fall; its quantity will sustain any amount of cattle, and make this truly a bucolic region." On some of the best lands it appears that irrigation is necessary to secure the full advantages of the rich virgin soil. Fifty bushels of wheat may thus be raised to the acre, and in the present price current of the country, it is $4 the bushel. Proximity to the gold region secures a ready and sure market for all kinds of provisions.

The City of the Salt Lake, if we may credit the statements of recent travellers, now numbers from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are of sun brick, generally of one story, with gardens, distributed over an area as great as that of New York, and surrounded by square miles of wheat fields. There are several other settlements, extending forty miles north and two hundred miles south of the great city.

"It is to these homes," says the author of the Discourse, "in the heart of our American Alps, like the holy people of St. Bernard, they hold out their welcome to the passing traveller. Some of you have doubtless seen in the St. Louis papers the reported votes of thanks to them of companies of emigrants to California. These are often reduced to great straits after passing Fort Laramie, and turn aside to seek the Salt Lake colony, in pitiable plight of fatigue and destitution." The route from the Oregon road to the Salt Lake is one of great difficulty, over mountains, and through deep and narrow ravines. The poor struggling emigrant at length comes abruptly out of the dark pass into the lighted valley of the Mormons, on a level terrace of its high table land. "No wonder if he loses his self-control here. A ravishing panoramic landscape opens out below him, blue, green, and gold, and pearl; a great sea with hilly islands, rivers, a lake, and broad sheets of grassy plain, all set as in a silver-chased cup, within mountains whose peaks of perpetual snow are burnished by a dazzling sun. It is less these, however, than the foreground of old-country farms, with their stacks, thatchings, and stock, and the central city, swarming with its working inhabitants, and smoking from its chimneys, that tries the men of fatigue-broken nerves. The Californians scream, they sing, they give three cheers, and do not count them, a few pray and more swear, some fall on their faces and cry outright."

Several hundred emigrants, in more or less distress, have, during the past year, received gratuitous relief from the Mormons, whose indomitable industry has enabled them to exercise to the fullest extent the rites of hospitality. They boast that they have no loafers, idle gentlemen, or vagabonds. Their glorious valley must be the grand central station of the future railroad which is to unite the two oceans, and to open to us the golden stream of oriental traffic by the way of California. The peculiarity of their religious faith and customs may have the effect to divert from them some of the emigration which would otherwise flow towards so inviting a region; but even this cannot essentially retard their growth. Fifty thousand of their own order in Great Britain are already preparing to join them. They have shrewd, intelligent men at the head of affairs, and are evidently losing a great deal of the fanaticism of their early time. They have a regularly organized Government, and all accounts agree in representing them as an orderly and peaceful people. The author of the "Discourse" before us, denies emphatically the charges which have been preferred against their habitual purity of life, integrity of dealing, their toleration of religious differences, their regard for law, and their devotion to constitutional government.

In the dispute now going on in respect to New Mexico and California, the Territory of Utah has been measurably forgotten. But its importance cannot be overlooked much longer. Slavery has already, like the serpent of old, stolen into the Garden of the Mountains. Senator Seward, in his late speech, stated that he had positive information that slaves are now held in Utah. Hon. P. R. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, in his late letter to a member of the Massachusetts delegation, gives it as his opinion, that the working of slaves in Utah, under the existing circumstances of a great and increasing demand for labor, and the probability of the discovery of valuable mines, would be profitable to the masters. He is well acquainted with the country, and sees no Providential enactment of the Wilmot Proviso in its soil, climate, or "Asiatic formation." Here, then, should New Mexico and California take their places in the Union, with their respective Constitutions and boundaries, the contest will be renewed. The policy of the inhabitants, thus far, has been to blink the subject of slavery, hoping thereby to propitiate the Southern propaganda. How far this policy has been successful, may be seen in the unceremonious rejection of their delegate, by a more decisive vote than that which denied a seat to the delegate from New Mexico, although the latter made no secret of his hostility to the institution of slavery, and although the anti-slavery Constitution of his constituents was on the desks of Congress, and the question of his admission was complicated with the claim of Texas. This timid, indecisive policy on the part of Utah, while it has failed to secure the favor of the South, has awakened suspicion and doubt on the part of the North. No possible good can come of it. Let Utah take her stand by the side of California and New Mexico as a free State, and, like them, present herself at the door of the Union with the Declaration of Independence embodied in her Constitution. This will settle the question more effectually than twenty compromise bills. It would not be possible for the ultra slave faction to resist the united will of the inhabitants of the entire acquisition from Mexico. The three-fold cord could not be broken. Besides, it becomes the people of Utah to consider that, in their peculiar circumstances, the religious faith for the quiet enjoyment of which they have made so many sacrifices will be justly held responsible for their action in this matter. Toleration of slavery will not be likely to facilitate the popular recognition of their claim as Saints of the Latter Day. The condition of many of the older sects in in this country, rent and divided on the question of slavery, should be an effectual warning to them to meet the evil at the outset, and exclude forever from their community an element of perpetual contest and disturbance. The time for action has fully come. A decision between freedom and slavery is pressed upon them. God grant that it may be made in accordance with sound policy and the claims of humanity.

J. G. W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Reginald Hastings. By Eliot Warburton. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

This is a tale of the troublous times of the civil war in England in the seventeenth century, in the form of an autobiography, in which a strong light is thrown upon the social life of that period. Warburton, it will be remembered, is the author of "Hochelaga," "The Crescent and the Cross," &c.

Lettice Arnold and Lizzie Wilson. Boston: E. Littell & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Mr. Littell has given to the public, in a very neat form, these two beautiful stories, from the pen of the accomplished author of Emilia Wyndham.

Graham's American Monthly. September. For sale as above.

This popular Magazine came to us with its usual attractions. Among the contributors, we observe our friend, Dr. Wm. Elder, who has furnished an abstruse article on the Doctrine of Forms, in his characteristic style.

Dictionary of Mechanics' Engine Work and Engineering. Oliver Byrne, editor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Numbers 14 and 15 of this valuable and important work have been received. We see no reason to change the opinions of it we formerly expressed.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. July, 1850. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Bookseller, Washington, D. C.

We are glad to see in this number part 11th of the story of the "Green Hand." It has kept alive a monthly interest in us for the last year; and should it continue another year, we shall read on with interest unflagging. The political articles are bigoted, and strictly conservative, but it is worth while to read them for the sake of keeping in lively remembrance the notions of a past age.

The number before us commences a new volume, presenting a proper occasion for new subscriptions to a Magazine, whose reputation is world-wide.

Progress in the Northwest. By W. D. Gallagher. Cincinnati: H. W. Derby.

We are indebted to our Cincinnati friends for copies of this publication. An annual discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Ohio, by its President, Wm. D. Gallagher, the poet and literary pioneer of the West. As might be expected, it abounds in valuable statements of the resources of the Northwest—just and comprehensive views of its duties and destiny. We hope our esteemed friend, the author, will soon find time to resume and complete the series of articles he commenced some months since for the *Era*, treating on the subject which is the theme of this discourse.

Buchanan's Journal of Man. Cincinnati, Ohio.

This journal is a tri-monthly, of sixty-five pages, published at one dollar per volume of twelve numbers. It is a *unique* publication, embodying the bold theories and curious researches of its editor in anthropology. His field of labor is unlimited, and he is a most indefatigable, untiring worker. We are startled by some of his theories, half incredulous at some of his experiments, but never feel inclined to deride or undervalue the labors of one who, with so much assiduity and ingenuity, is endeavoring to throw light upon the world of mind. We cannot hesitate to commend his publication to our readers.

Pendennis. By W. M. Thackeray. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Number 5 of the history of Pendennis, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and his greatest enemy, has been laid on our table. It is a most amusing, if not a veritable history.

Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. The Harpers. New York. For sale as above.

Part fourth comprises Mr. Southey's entertaining correspondence, between the ages of thirty-eight and forty-five. The work will be completed in two more numbers.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. By Benson J. Lossing. Published and for sale as above.

We have reviewed four numbers of this beautiful publication, noticed some weeks since in our paper. It is got up in a very handsome style, and, with its fine illustrations by pen and pencil of Revolutionary Life, must prove a delightful family book.

Antonina: or the Fall of Rome. By W. Wilkie Collins. Published and for sale as above.

This romance of the fifth century, we have not had time to read, but we have seen it very highly spoken of in newspapers and reviews.

Gibbon's Rome. The Harpers: New York. For sale as above.

We acknowledge our obligations to the publishers, for the fourth and fifth volumes of this standard republication. The energy with which they carry on their enterprises is worthy of all praise. We have spoken before of the peculiar value of this convenient edition of Gibbon.

Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell. Edited by William Beattie, M. D. Two volumes. New York: The Harpers. For sale as above.

The Harpers have done well in giving this biography of a true son of genius to the American public. Campbell has always been a favorite of ours, and we thank the biographer for the affectionate spirit in which he has exhibited the life of his friend. We cannot do better at this time than to quote the following paragraph from a letter of Washington Irving, concerning the merits of this work:

"It is," he says, "a great act of justice to the memory of a distinguished man, whose character has not been sufficiently known. It gives an insight into his domestic as well as his literary life, and lays open the springs of all his actions, and the causes of all his contrariety of conduct. We now see the real difficulties he had to contend with in the early part of his literary career; the worldly cares which pulled his spirit to the earth whenever it would wing its way to the skies. The domestic afflictions tugging at his heart-strings even in his hours of genial intercourse, and converting his very smiles into spasms; the anxious days and sleepless nights preying upon his delicate organization, and producing that morbid sensitiveness and nervous irritability which at times, concealed the real sweetness and amenity of his nature, and obscured the unbounded generosity of his heart."

This is high and generous praise from one who, as he himself confesses, once entertained an erroneous opinion of Campbell's character.

Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy. By the late Rev. Sydney Smith, A. M. New York: The Harpers. For sale as above.

In a series of popular colloquial lectures, delivered to a miscellaneous audience, and compended within a duodecimo of less than four hundred pages, we cannot expect an elaborate and complete survey of the field of moral and mental philosophy. But, we differ in opinion from the writer of a note prefixed to the volume, who says the lectures "are scarcely more than an enumeration of those great men that have originated and treated on this important science, with a short account of their various opinions, and frequent compilations from their works." He certainly makes use of the writings of these great men, but Sydney Smith was accustomed to do his own thinking and writing; and this volume of fragmentary lectures is imbued with the writer's own genius, enlivened by his characteristic fancy and humor.

A Treatise on the Unconstitutionality of American Slavery. By Joel Tiffany, Esq. Published by J. Calyn, Cleveland, Ohio.

This author is a lawyer of character and experience, possessing unusual powers of condensation. The work comprehends a pretty full examination of the powers and duties of the Federal Government in relation to slavery. The whole subject is admirably arranged, and treated with unusual perspicuity, and is compressed in 144 pages duodecimo, beginning with the doctrines entertained by those who founded our Government. The author shows clearly their intention to arrange its powers on the side of *freedom*, separated from every obligation to sustain or uphold the institution of slavery. His quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Sherman, Martin, and others, are conclusive proofs that their objects were the support and maintenance of human rights, and opposition to oppression. It is a work of merit, and should be read by every person who desires an accurate knowledge of the great question which now absorbs the attention of the people of the United States.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, August 6, 1850.

The Senate, after some discussion, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of conferring by law the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Scott, in consideration of his distinguished services rendered in the late war with Mexico.

The Texan boundary bill introduced by Mr. Pearce was taken up and made the special order to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Turney submitted an amendment for the admission of California, after the restriction of her southern boundary by the line of 36° 30′, and the limitation of her representatives to one member; and also for running the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. Pending this, the President's Message concerning Texas and New Mexico was received, read, and ordered to be printed. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Turney, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—24.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—32.

[No members from a free State voting for it, while four from the slave States—Benton, Underwood, Wales, and Spruance—voted against it.]

Mr. Yulee submitted an amendment, as a substitute, containing forty sections, and continuing the existing Government not as a State, but as a Territorial Government.

[Mr. Yulee commenced a speech in support of it, but soon gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was ruled down. He proceeded, giving way for various motions, intended to compel the majority to abandon their purpose of taking the question on the final passage of the bill before adjournment. The yeas and nays were called some half dozen times, occasionally the Senate found itself without a quorum. At last, Mr. Douglas said that as several friends of California who had promised to stand by the bill had gone home, and abandoned her, he would move an adjournment, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned.]

Wednesday, August 7, 1850.

The Texan boundary bill was taken up. Mr. Underwood commenced afresh on the subject. He said this bill would have no effect upon the settlement of the slavery agitation. It had no connection with slavery, and its settlement should not be in any way affected by that subject. The bill proposed to pay Texas ten millions of dollars. This assumed that territory was to be purchased of Texas, and that Texas had a right in the territory which she proposed to sell.

He did not wish to purchase any territory from Texas. If Texas owned the territory, he desired she should retain it, for it would then be slave territory, and as such would allow the diffusion of slavery, which he considered was the best means to enable the present slave States to relieve themselves of the superabundance of that population. He was proceeding with this branch of the subject, when he gave way to

Mr. Douglas, who moved, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 11½ o'clock.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the California bill, and Mr. Yulee resumed his speech in support of his amendment.

When it was three o'clock Mr. Y. said that he had been speaking hurriedly with a desire to bring his remarks to a close, but, feeling much exhausted, he would, in what he had to say, speak more slowly.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi said that because of the exhausted state of the Senator from Florida, and with a view to have an Executive session, he moved the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Douglas called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

And the question being taken, the Senate refused to postpone the bill by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. Yulee said that, from the vote just taken, by which the North unitedly voted against extending to him an ordinary courtesy, and one which could never have been denied, were it not for an almost ferocious desire to force California into the Union, the South would perceive what it had to expect when the North could have supreme power. He then pursued the history of the various compromises made between the North and the South.

[He continued his speech until the same movements began to be made, as had resulted in the adjournment the day before. Motions to adjourn and postpone, alternating with each other, and calls for the yeas and nays, at last forced an adjournment at a late hour.]

Thursday, August 8, 1850.

The consideration of the Texan boundary bill was resumed, and Mr. Underwood continued his remarks, arguing against the claim of Texas to the territory in controversy, and denouncing as extravagant the sum proposed to be given to her.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the fifth section by striking out all after the words "Provided, also," and inserting, "That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing moved, but the Senate refused, by a vote of 32 to 18, to postpone the bill, and take up the California bill.

Mr. Ewing moved an amendment, altering the boundaries proposed in the bill, so as to secure a greater amount of territory to New Mexico; but after debate it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28.

Mr. Dayton moved an amendment securing to the United States all the unappropriated public lands of Texas. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. Mason moved the following, which was adopted.

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the 2d section of the 'joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States,' approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas or otherwise."

Mr. Baldwin moved, and that part of the bill wherein it is proposed that Texas shall release to the United States the "territory" was amended by inserting the words "claim to."

Mr. Winthrop, with a view to make the bill one for which he could vote, moved to strike out the first section, (defining the proposed boundaries of Texas,) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hundred and second degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich; thence north along that longitude to the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude; thence eastwardly to the point at which the one-hundredth degree of west longitude crosses the Red river."

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It has been suggested to me that the language in the first paragraph of my message to the two Houses of Congress of the 6th instant may convey the idea that Governor Bell's letter to my predecessor was received by him before his death. It was addressed to him, but appears, in point of fact, to have been sent to me from the post office after his death.

I make this communication to accompany the message and prevent misapprehension.

Millard Fillmore.

Washington, August 8, 1850.

The Senate adjourned—yeas 27, nays 24.

Friday, August 9, 1850.

Mr. Winthrop withdrew his amendment to the Texan boundary bill.

A motion, by Mr. Underwood, to amend by striking out and inserting the boundary proposed by the Compromise Committee, was lost—yeas 24, nays 25.

Mr. Mason offered a substitute, affirming the right of Texas to all territory she claimed. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. Underwood renewed his amendment, but it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts moved to strike out "ten millions," and insert "six millions." Rejected—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—20.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, and Yulee—26.

Mr. Ewing renewed his amendment, but it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 26.

Mr. Sebastian offered an amendment, to attach to that part of the bill which cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of the agreement, a condition that said territory shall be formed into States, and admitted into the Union with Constitutions, with or without a clause recognising slavery therein, as the people of said Territory shall determine.

Messrs. Sebastian, Douglas, and Benton, made a few remarks, when the amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Bradbury briefly gave his reasons why he should vote for the bill, and expressed his belief that it was important to the interests of the country that the question should be settled.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 27, nays 24;

And then passed—yeas 30, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee—20.

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, August 10, 1850.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the California bill. Mr. Yulee resumed his remarks, and at their close the question was taken on his substitute, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Turney, and Yulee—12.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—35.

Mr. Foote offered an amendment, making certain grants to California, on condition of her restricting her southern boundary by the line of 36° 30′. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 29.

Mr. Turney submitted an amendment, to the effect that when California, in Convention, shall pass an ordinance acknowledging that the public lands belong to the United States, and exempt them from taxation; that the property of non-residents shall not be taxed higher than those of residents, &c.; and that the southern boundary shall be the line of 36° 30′; the State to be admitted on the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. Soulé proceeded to address the Senate in support of the amendment, but yielded to

Mr. Butler, who moved, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

Monday, August 12, 1850.

After the usual space allotted to the business of the morning, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of California into the Union.

The question pending was an amendment submitted by Mr. Turney, the principal feature of which was the restriction of the limits of the State to the parallel of 36° 30′. Upon this amendment a debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Soulé, Douglas, and Foote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Turney, and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—20.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The debate was resumed by Messrs. Berrien, Cass, and Davis of Massachusetts; after which,

Mr. Hunter moved the Senate adjourn.

The yeas and nays being taken, the Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 21, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—21.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow; and on this the yeas and nays being taken, the Senate refused to postpone the bill—yeas 20, nays 31, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—20.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—31.

Mr. Foote moved the bill he laid on the table. And this being decided by yeas and nays, the bill was not laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—32.

Mr. Turney moved the Senate adjourn. Lost—yeas 18, nays 28.

The question being now on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time,

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—33.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Absent—Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clarke, Clay, Dayton, Jones, Mangum, and Pearce—8.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Atchison moved the Senate adjourn. Lost—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi commenced an address to the Senate, but gave way to

Mr. Yulee, who moved the Senate adjourn. And the Senate dividing—yeas 28, nays 19—

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, August 6, 1850.

The House, on motion of Mr. Bayly, agreed to close debate on the Post Office Appropriation bill fifteen minutes after it should take it up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole; debate was resumed; the Committee rose; the message of the President concerning Texas and New Mexico was read, and after being denounced by Mr. Howard of Texas and Mr. Morse of Louisiana, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Post Office bill was again considered, but, without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, August 7, 1850.

Mr. Holmes obtained leave to offer a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting our relations with Portugal. It gave rise to some debate, in which the late Administration and the existing one was mainly vindicated by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts and Mr. Hilliard of Alabama. Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was then adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1851. After some time spent therein, the amendments agreed upon were reported to the House. That appropriating money for the support of the Department out of the public treasury, instead of from its own revenues, was concurred in—yeas 95, nays 70.

The amendment increasing the number of temporary clerks to be employed, from ten to fifteen, was concurred in—yeas 83, nays 79.

The remaining amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed—yeas 117, nays 47.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, August 8, 1850.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Bissell, from the select committee heretofore appointed on the memorial of Miss Dix, reported a bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of the indigent insane. The amount proposed to be appropriated is ten millions of acres, to be apportioned among the States according to the representation in Congress, under the census of 1850. He proposed to make the bill the special order of the day for Thursday next; but objection was made.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Strong in the chair)

Mr. Bayly moved that the California message be laid aside; and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Thurston moved to resume the consideration of the Oregon land bill.

The Committee agreed to the motion, and took up the bill, which creates the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands. Amendments were made; when the Committee rose; and they having been concurred in, the bill was passed.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair.)

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the California message was laid aside; and he moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi addressed the Committee in opposition to the President's message respecting New Mexico and Texas.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia obtained the floor, the Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, August 9, 1850.

The House was occupied, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia spoke an hour on the slavery question, censuring the message of the President respecting New Mexico, charging the North with aggression, and assuming the purpose of the South to resist.

Mr. Savage of Tennessee spoke for an hour on the same question, denouncing the message as "revolutionary in its aim, hypocritical in its composition."

Mr. Williams of Tennessee sustained the President, and advocated moderate views. What interest, he asked, has Virginia or Tennessee in the question as to whether the two degrees of latitude shall be in Texas? And for this must we destroy this Union? Great God! shall the people who have lived so happily break up the Government, the freest in the world, and under such circumstances! This territory was acquired with an understanding that it should be free. For his own part, he never wanted a solitary foot of it. What are we talking about, when we speak of Southern rights in New Mexico? The celebrated Senate Compromise bill was defeated by Southern votes. They know that slavery cannot exist there, and yet they insist on it! What do they design or desire? He assigned to every man honesty of purpose. Talk about a cordon of free States! Have gentlemen ever cast their eyes upon the map, and made a calculation that they can put all the slaves of the South into Texas, and she would not be crowded? It would take two hundred years to crowd her, taking the present increase of black population, and he was understood to say there was room enough for forty millions of people. If, for causes like this, the disunion flag was to be displayed, he would enlist under the star-spangled banner. He was not willing to fan a flame of discord on a question which, if you touch it, vanishes in a moment. Would disunion protect your slaves any better? The day may come when the South can no longer stand it. The day may come, for there are men here whom he could name, who will endeavor to ride rough-shod over the Constitution, and destroy the property which they condemn. He knew that there was a deep-rooted feeling at the North against slavery, but he did not believe that it prevailed to such an extent as to affect the right of slavery in the States.

Mr. Houston of Delaware spoke for an hour on the same subject, opposing all projects of disunion, &c.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, August 10, 1850.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania obtained the floor, and defended the message of the President concerning New Mexico. He was followed by Mr. Haralson of Georgia, who said, in the event of the admission of California, the Governor of Georgia is authorized to call a convention, to determine what course that State shall pursue. One of his highest duties was to Georgia, and he would stand by her in weal or wo. He appealed for justice to the South, and asked not to be driven to the wall. It would be madness to force the Southern States to the alternative, and there should be an equitable arrangement before it shall be too late.

Mr. Woodward argued in support of the protection of slave property, and against the prohibition of it in the Territories; and he referred to the boundary of Texas, insisting on her right to that which she claims.

Mr. Casey obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, proposing to terminate the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock. Without taking the question,

The House, at half past two o'clock, adjourned.

Monday, August 12, 1850.

Mr. Meade asked leave to offer a resolution relative to the late message of the President, touching the affairs of Texas and New Mexico. The resolution declares it as the sense of the House, that the President should avoid any action which is calculated to result in a collision between the authorities of the United States and Texas. Objection being made, the resolution could not be received.

The resolution of Mr. Schenck, offered on Saturday, was announced as the pending business. It proposed to terminate, on Tuesday, the debate on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, if the Committee shall not sooner come to a conclusion.

Mr. Bayly moved to strike out "Tuesday," and insert "Monday."

Mr. Meade moved to lay the subject on the table; but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Ashmun moved to substitute the word "Friday;" and this was adopted.

Mr. Inge made an unsuccessful motion to lay it upon the table; and the resolution, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and again took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1850.

While in Committee of the Whole, several speeches were made upon various subjects, having no reference to the question pending. The speakers were Messrs. Casey, Giddings, Howard, Jones, and Johnson.

Mr. Seddon obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

Mr. Conrad asked the House to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a private bill; and after a few words on this measure, and without coming to any conclusion on it, the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

Valley of the Connecticut, *July* 24, 1850.

Friend Bailey: The rich alluvial meadows, scattered at short intervals from Haverhill, N. H., to Middletown Ct., are always covered with unmistakable evidences of the original richness of the soil, as well as of the generous and wisely directed cultivation of its owners. An instance of the productiveness of these meadows has just occurred beneath my own observation, in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Henry W. Clapp, Esq., President of the Bank, has just out from a lot of seven acres a little more than twenty-eight tons of hay. This hay was mowed, and dried three days in the open air, and then carefully weighed by disinterested persons. Mr. C. will take from the same lot a second crop about the first of September, which, if the season is favorable, will be nearly as large as the first. Thus he raises on seven acres at least forty-nine tons of hay—an amount which, taking into account the size of the lot, and especially the quality of the hay, you may safely challenge the world to beat.

Every foot of land is crowded with vegetation. The grass never larger. The corn, though a few days behind its ordinary forwardness, is luxuriant; and the same may be said of every crop now upon the ground, and it may be remarked that nowhere in the United States is the variety of agricultural productions greater or richer than here. Immense fields of tobacco, maize, broom-corn, rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, carrots, sugar-beets, millet, and others that require the annual plough, together with the whole family of grasses, and almost an endless variety of fruit trees in gardens and orchards, diversify the beauty of the landscape, and ravish the mind of the beholder. The shade and forest trees are now in all their glory, and nature seems to have been exerting all her ingenuity to display upon the branches the greatest possible amount of the most gorgeous foliage. To many minds, this season displays the beauties of this valley to the best advantage. But, I am frank to confess, that I have been more delighted by the scenes which are revealed in October and early in November. The woods and trees are then "gleaming in purple and gold;" the meadows are still green as spring, and vast herds of cows and fatted oxen and sheep are quietly feeding or reclining upon them. These herds are pastured in summer upon the hills that enclose the valley, and are brought down upon the meadows after the annual crops are harvested, to feed upon the rich grass that springs so green, so tender, and so abundant, after the second mowing. Herds of cattle and sheep, feeding or in repose, are the crowning beauty of a rural landscape; and when these meadows are almost covered with the noble animals, which the farmers here breed with the utmost care, nothing that I have ever seen in America, North, West, or South, can afford pictures so delightful and enrapturing.

But the agricultural industry is not the only source of the wealth of this delightful valley. The Connecticut river and its numerous branches, on its right and left banks, are emphatically laboring streams. At Windsor, Connecticut, the whole river may be used for manufacturing purposes, and a part of it is thus used at Holyoke, Massachusetts. There is a dam across the entire river, where it is proposed to use the water several times over. At Turner's Fall in Montague, Massachusetts, and at Bellows Falls, Vermont, the same may occur. Thus, in at least four different places the entire water of the magnificent Connecticut may be employed in turning machinery. Here is a power equal to millions of men in one single river. Then its branches, very near to its bank, afford still more power than the river. The Farmington river and a nameless stream on the opposite side, at Enfield, Connecticut, afford the motive power for carrying the carpet factories of Tariffville and Thompsonville—the best conducted and most profitable establishments in America. At these mills the rich and elegant carpets which adorn the President's House and Capitol, at Washington, were woven. Ten miles farther north, the Agawam from the west, and the Chicopee from the east enter, each furnishing an untold power. At Greenfield are the Deerfield and Miller's rivers, and all along through New Hampshire and Vermont are Ashuelot, Ascutney, Sugar, White, Wells, Ammonoosuc, and twenty more rapid streams, with abundant water and advantageous factory locations. Add to these opportunities for cheap water-power the advantage of an excellent railroad—running the whole length of this valley—so unexampled for health, beauty, and fertility, and no human mind can foretell how vast a population may yet congregate here, nor what an untold amount of skill and talent may here be developed.

A fact, which I came in possession of a couple of years ago, may illustrate the character of the New Englanders, and reveal the origin of some branches of their most profitable business. S. W. was the son of a country clergyman, and was accustomed to laboring on a farm in summer, and keeping school in winter. He was moral, industrious, and frugal, and took a wife possessing the same qualities, together with a shrewd propensity to calculate the cost of all articles of living. One day her husband brought home the cloth and trimmings for a new coat. The wife inquired the price of the buttons, which she noticed were made of cloth called "lasting," or, more fully, "everlasting," covered on to wooden button-moulds. She thought she could afford as good a button, made by hand, for less money. The next day, like the true daughter of a Yankee, she "tried the thing out." She bought the cloth by the yard, and the moulds by the dozen; and in a week she had better buttons, at a less price, in the market. The thing would pay. S. W. soon left farming and school-keeping, bought the cloth, which his wife cut into button-covers, and button moulds, hired the women and girls of the neighboring towns to make them up, and sold them at great profits. Soon another entered into partnership with him, and invented machinery to do the work. Then the plain lasting was changed to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improvement on improvement in machinery was made, till they equalled the best English, or French, or German buttons. S. W. now owns one of the sweetest villages in the Connecticut valley, and almost supplies the United States with buttons for coats and overcoats. He has endowed an academy munificently; has contributed like a prince to the funds of a highly distinguished and useful female seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of a prudent wife; and so much for a disposition to earn an honest living in some way, rather than thrive in idleness on the hard and too often unrequited toil of others.

Yours, &c., Richard Ringwood.

Charles W. Upham has been selected as the Whig candidate from the second Congressional district of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. D. P. King.

☞ The *Washington Union* seems to be pretty well understood by some Northern Democrats.—*Ed. Era.*

Borough of Hartford,
Crawford County, Pa., July 10, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Sir: I have been receiving your excellent paper for some time. I would just state, that I have ever been an unchanging *Democrat;* I have never acted with the Abolitionists, as I did not feel conscientious of the justness of their cause. Yet this I will admit, that I am opposed to the course pursued by the *Union*. I am satisfied, and so are all in this county, that there is too much of a *Southern* feature assumed by that paper, to give the true state of affairs as they exist, and if that paper had taken a fair, unsectional Democratic stand, things would not have been as they are. Northern and Southern feelings have been embittered to an extent that never would have existed if it had not been for that paper. Such are the feelings here; and I think that I am one of the last to change my opinion in regard to constitutional rights.

I am and ever have been a reader of our Government organ, although no politician.

Yours, ——.

HOW TO DO IT—A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Walnut Hill, Ill., *July* 25, 1850.

Dear Sir: I herein transmit $16, for the purpose of continuing my own paper, and that of some others, and adding a few new subscribers, according to your terms. It is astonishing how much might be done for such a paper as yours, by the smallest effort on the part of its friends. Literally, in less than fifteen minutes, I secured the four new subscribers sent you from our town. The same success would not always accompany a man's efforts, but something can be done. This, you will observe, is in the celebrated darkness of "Egypt," Southern Illinois—even so dark as to be within John A. McClernand's district. By-the-by, his late speech belied even *his* district, and was unworthy an American, representing a free constituency. The mass of his constituency have been forced to leave the land of their nativity, by the pressure of slavery, and owe all their present liberty and prosperity to the operation of the Jeffersonian Ordinance. Some of us, whose ancestors manumitted their slaves, left our sunny homes in the South because of our opposition to this monster evil, and took our station in a Northern land and climate, that we might breathe an atmosphere of liberty—are made so and kept so by this celebrated Ordinance, which our Representative now denounces as the Pandora Box of evil to this Union! No! Even what is called Egyptian darkness in Illinois, is *mis*represented by McClernand; and if he comes before the people, his vote will be thinned, at least in our corner of his district.

THE NEW CABINET.

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—William A. Graham, of North Carolina.

Secretary of War—Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Interior—Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster General—Nathan K. Hall, of New York.

Attorney General—John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

STATE CONVENTION.

To the Free Democracy of Ohio:

Your State Convention which met in the city of Columbus on the second day of May last, nominated Daniel R. Tilden as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Tilden has declined. Since his declination, your State Central Committee have been earnestly solicited by many to select another candidate; but they do not, however, feel disposed to assume the responsibility of making a nomination. They, therefore, invite their Free Soil brethren throughout the State to assemble in Mass Convention in the city of Cleveland, on the twenty-second day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also a candidate for member of the board of public works. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and Equal Rights at the time and place designated.

F. Gale,
H. W. King,
J. M. Westwater,
W. F. Giddings,
Wm. G. Graham,
Joshua Martin,
A. A. Guthrie,
State Central Committee.

June 20, 1850.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual State Convention of the Free Soil party of Massachusetts will be holden at Boston, on Tuesday, September seventeenth, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to consider and adopt such measures as may be deemed just and necessary, in order to promote the great cause of Freedom throughout the Union, and of equal rights and representation throughout the Commonwealth.

The several cities and towns are requested to choose Delegates to the Convention, in the proportion of three for every Representative to the General Court to which they are by law entitled.

The Free Soil Committees in the several cities and towns are requested to take all needful steps to secure a full representation of that portion of the people who consider the claims of Justice and Liberty paramount to those of Party.

By order of the State Central Committee.

Henry Wilson, *Chairman.*
Edward L. Keys, *Secretary.*

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Washington, *August* 9, 1850.

The Southern members of the House held a caucus last night in the Capitol. A Committee of Fifteen were appointed to report proper measures for the action of the South respecting the slavery and territorial questions. The following is the Committee—Messrs. Toombs, (Chairman,) Burt, Hilliard, Thompson of Miss., Cabell, Howard, Johnson of Arkansas, Morse, Green, Seddon, Clingman, Thomas, McLean, Houston, and Bowie.

The Committee meet to morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and will report to the adjourned meeting of the caucus, to be held on Monday night.

Charles Sumner has received the nomination of the Free Soil party of Boston, as a candidate for the seat in Congress lately vacated by the elevation of R. C. Winthrop to the Senate. A better nomination could not well have been made, but the *Traveller* intimates a doubt whether Mr. Sumner will consent to run. He had not accepted the nomination yesterday. His Whig opponent will be Mr. Elliott, the former mayor of Boston, who has signified his acceptance of the Whig nomination.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sumner ran against Mr. Winthrop in 1848, and was defeated by a small majority; if the Boston people have properly repented of the choice they then made, Mr. Sumner's chances of success now are greater than they were on the former trial.

A Significant Fact.—We have it from the best authority, says the Sandusky *Mirror*, that a strong effort was made by Gen. Cass, or his friends at Washington, to induce the Democrats in the Ohio Constitutional Convention to pass resolutions in favor of Clay's Compromise, similar to those adopted by a majority of the Michigan delegates. A message was returned that the thing was impossible—that the Ohio Democracy was in favor of the admission of New Mexico and California as States. Accordingly, when the late Convention assembled, a stringent resolution to that effect was passed with entire unanimity.

North Carolina.—The *Raleigh Register* says no doubt exists of Reid's being elected by a handsome majority.

The Whigs will lose two Senators and five members of the House.

The *Register* thinks that the Democrats will have the Senate and the Whigs will have the House by a small majority.

MARRIAGE.

Married at Byron, McHenry county, Illinois, June 3d, by S. H. Salls, Esq., Mr. James Schenck, of Laporte, Indiana, to Miss Jane E. Morse, of Bonus, Boone county, Illinois.

DEATH.

Died in Morristown, New Jersey, on the evening of the 27th ult., Josephine L. Chase, infant daughter of S. P. Chase, Senator from Ohio.

Schuyler F. Judd of Ogdensburgh, New York, is authorized to act as an agent for the *National Era* in St. Lawrence county, New York.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS

Are employed by George W. Simmons, the proprietor of OAK HALL, Boston, to supply the demands upon that famous establishment. He has demonstrated the feasibility of the small-profit system. Small profits and large sales is his motto.

☞ *FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers*, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office of the *Water Cure* and *Phrenological Journals.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 327.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hookwell.—*Quarterly Review.*
2. The Pope and the New Miracle.—*Examiner.*
3. Supply of Cotton.—*Ib.*
4. American Factories in Ireland.—*Spectator.*
5. The Great Diamond.—*Ib.*
6. The Island of Cuba.—*Fraser's Magazine.*
7. The Heirs of Gauntry.—*Ib.*
8. Goethe and his Influence.—*Edinburgh Review.*
9. The Nepaulese Ambassadors and their Country.—*Examiner.*
10. Education of Nations.—*Spectator.*
11. Gymnastic and Moral Phenomena.—*Ib.*

Washington, *December* 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
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Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

☞ For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LONG & BYRN, No. 2 Baltimore street, corner of Liberty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part of—

Cloths—blue, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors.
Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colored.
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Coburg, Thibet, and Lama Cloths.
Green Baizes of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.
Prints—3 4, 7-8, and 4 4, foreign and domestic, neat and pretty styles.
English and Domestic Long Cloths.
Brown Cottons—3-4, 7 8, 4-4, 5-4, 6 4, 10-4, and 12-4—a general assortment.
Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.
Aug 8—3m

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.
No. XI.—June, 1850.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

Contents of No. 11.

The Polish Slavonian Philosophy.
Causes of the Present Condition of Ireland.
The Industrial Arts in Russia.
Browning's Poems.
Hildreth's History of the United States.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonshire street, Boston, and sold at the Bookstores. June 6—1m

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

"SPEECH of William H. Seward, on the Admission of California. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850."

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, neatly covered, (price $6 per 100, 12 cents single,) is for sale by—
BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington.
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JOHN W. NORTH,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory.
Oct. 11.—y

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by
Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the *Era*.

We hold—

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists:

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States:

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its stability:

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmaster General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our own:

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or execution for debt:

That restrictions on commerce among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be removed:

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Foreign Correspondence of the *Era*, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the country.

Ample provision has been made for its Literary Department.

John G. Whittier will continue Corresponding Editor.

Dr. William Elder and Henry B. Stanton, author of *Modern Reforms and Reformers*, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Essays.

Mrs. Southworth, Martha Russell, and Mary Irving, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of Poetical Contributors, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been.

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, taking care to keep our readers advised of all important reform movements and current events.

Terms—two dollars per annum, *always payable in advance.*

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five dollars.

All communications, on business of the *Era* or for publication, should be addressed to

GAMALIEL BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., *November* 22, 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.

THE FALL OF HUNGARY.

BY THE WORKSHOP BARD.

Storm clouds have overcast thy sky,
  And fearfully the furious blast
Hath swept thee, smitten Hungary,
  As o'er thy heritage it passed—
Thy free bold hearts, who firmly stood,
Have stained the Theiss with their blood.

One pealing shout, one rallying call,
  Rang from her wild Carpathian hills;
The startling summons wakened all,
  Each patriot bosom throbs and thrills,
As Kossuth's voice rings to the sky,
"Strike we for God, and Hungary."

Up from each green and sunny plain,
  Down from each rugged mountain slope,
Thick as the ears of bearded grain,
  Stern, serried ranks came sweeping on,
And mountain gorge and rocky glen
Echoed the tramp of marshalled men.

Fire leaped from every flashing eye,
  Wrath crouched on every knitted brow,
Drawn sabres gleamed a quick reply,
  As Austria bade them basely bow,
Owning her hated tyrant's sway
Over the rights of Hungary.

Down, like an avalanche of wrath,
  They rushed upon their Cossack foes,
Sweeping their legions from the path,
  With fiery charge and deadly blows;
Rank upon rank was crushed and riven,
As by a lightning stroke from Heaven.

Proud Austria's Croats and Russia's hordes,
  Armed to the teeth in triple steel,
Are mown like grass by Hungary's swords,
  The proud Magyar is on their heel;
Dembinski's shout rings quick and loud,
As peals the bolt from summer cloud.

Thy hour, thy glorious hour, had come—
  Thy triumph shout we bent to hear;
O God! our hearts were stricken dumb—
  A Gorgey's treacherous career
Hath done what Croats and Cossack hordes
Could not achieve with spears and swords.

No more the conquering arm of Bem
  Leads on thy host through gorge and glade,
With flashing sabre pointing them
  Where thunders the fierce cannonade,
Storming his way, in deadly ire,
O'er a red track of blood and fire.

No more we'll hear, at dawn of day,
  The cheering shout, "the clanging horn,"
Wind from the turrets, cold and gray,
  Of the old fortress of Comorn;
Thy patriots dead are round it sleeping
On their loved soil, in Death's cold keeping.

Around thy desolated homes,
  Thy daughters' blinding tear-drops fall—
Father, nor son, nor lover, comes
  Back to the old ancestral hall—
Dead on the gory battle field,
Each pillowed on his battered shield.

How must thy noble spirits feel,
  To see those pirate banners float,
While Russia's Bear is on thy heel,
  And Austria's grip is on thy throat!
Heavens! there are chafed hearts that fain
Would tear those standards down again.

God help thee, hapless "Father-land!"
  Thy glorious heritage and pride
Were trusted in a traitor's hand,
  A base and guilty parricide.
Gorgey, thy memory shall be
A curse, a taunt, a mockery.

Go hide within the Kremlin's wall,
  Thou traitor vile to Hungary's weal;
Go where her bleeding martyrs fall,
  Writhing beneath the Russian's steel—
Where strangling cord, at Haynau's beck,
Goes round each noble patriot's neck.

Bear, if thou canst, her fiery curse,
  Poured measureless upon thy head;
Her gory soil its flames shall nurse;
  The bones of her unburied dead,
Through Kossuth, call on sons and sires,
"Curse ye the traitor, O Magyars!"*

Let Russia forge her iron bands,
  They'll burst with yet a wilder power;
Though on their necks the tyrant stands,
  Magyars will know their rising hour;
Young nursling of Vienna's halls,†
Thou'lt see it yet from Buda's walls.

Ho! to the brave and noble band,
  To Hungary's cause so tried and true,
Columbia stretches forth her hand—
  There's room for each, for all of you;
Our arms, our hearts, we open fling,
To greet you—a warm welcoming.

Troy, N. Y., December 13, 1849.

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* "Curse him, people of the Magyars."
Kossuth's Address.

† "And thou, O youthful monarch of the Hungarians! Forget not that my nation is not destined for thee. Heaven inspires me with the confidence that the day will dawn when it shall be proved to thee, even on the ruined walls of Buda.
Kossuth's Address to his Country.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication.

Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states that by authority of the Legislature of that State, he dispatched a special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northwestern limits.

He proceeds to say that the Commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. The four counties which Texas thus proposes to establish and organize, as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The Legislature of Texas has been called together by her Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States; and I rejoice that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress, and still more emphatically the Executive Government, to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the Constitution of the United States, the President is constituted Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy; and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares also that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union.

Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second section of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, declares that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia, so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided that, in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States; or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations. The constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory, and the authority vested in him by law for its performance clear and ample.

Texas is a State, authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own Constitution and her own laws. But all this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundaries. All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texan militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States or into any Territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the higher powers vested in him by that instrument and by the acts of Congress.

Or if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any Territory of the United States, with intent to seize individuals, to be carried elsewhere for trial, for alleged offences, and this posse be too powerful to be resisted by the local civil authorities, such seizure or attempt to seize is to be prevented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or the obstruction of which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." If, therefore, New Mexico be a territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld accordingly.

In the letter to the Governor of Texas my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a Territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war, both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace. By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these Territories, Provinces, or Departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain important rights and securities were solemnly guarantied to the inhabitants residing therein.

By the fifth article of the treaty it is declared that

"The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence, up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs North of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean."

The eighth article of the treaty is in the following terms:

"Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds whenever they please, without their being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States."

"In the said Territories, property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The ninth article of the treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicans who in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of the citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and, in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction."

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in Territories north of the line of demarkation already mentioned, come within the protection of the 9th article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land being thus in actual force over this Territory, is to be maintained and enforced until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or restricted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce those provisions. Neither the Constitution nor the law, my duty or my oath of office, leaves me any alternative or any choice in my mode of action.

The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States, before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; nor has it any such power now, since the question has become a question between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but, in the mean time, if disturbances or collisions arise, or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws are faithfully maintained. And he can regard only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established, and who now remain north and east of the line of demarkation, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, according to the provisions of the ninth article of the treaty; in other words, that all must now be regarded as New Mexico, which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established by competent authority. This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence, or from seizure to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive, to establish any civil or military government within that Territory. *That power* belongs exclusively to the Legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such Government. The duty of the Executive extends only to the execution of laws and the maintenance of treaties already in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guaranty. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the Laws. With whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and having made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for, respecting constitutional obligations which may arise in the further progress of things, and may devolve on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of duty, notwithstanding that I am aware that the subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the propriety of an immediate decision, or arrangement, or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquillity, call for this. It seems to be, in its character and by position, the first, or one of the first of questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and now calling for decision.

No Government can be established for New Mexico, either State or Territorial, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established; and numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this divisional line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the Government of Texas. In the first place, this seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended. So great a delay in this case is to be avoided, if possible. It would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions.

For the same reason, I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom of Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners, and of an examination, estimate, and an award of an indemnity to be made by them. This would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend the case, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now, as it probably would be after the report of Commissioners.

If the claim of title on the part of Texas appear to Congress to be well founded, in whole or in part, it is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of that claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for amicable adjustment and immediate settlement, the Government of the United States would be justified, in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable and extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the United States than the amicable arrangement of questions of difficulty, which have now for a long time agitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress.

Having thus freely communicated the results of my own reflections on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall nevertheless cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

And, in conclusion, I repeat my conviction that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for the settlement of this boundary question before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired; but the adjustment of this appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope that there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 6, 1850.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 5, 1850.

SIR: A letter addressed by you to the late President of the United States, and dated on the 14th of June last, has, since his lamented decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom I am directed to transmit to you the following answer:

In that letter you say that, by the authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of that State, in February last, despatched a special Commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of that State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits; and that the Commissioner has reported to you, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object, by employing their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. You also transmit a copy of the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and respectfully request the President to cause you to be informed whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his proclamation meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

In the events which have occurred, I hardly know whether your Excellency would naturally expect an answer to this letter from him. His predecessor in office, to whom it was addressed, and under whose authority and direction the proclamation of Colonel Munroe was issued, is no more; and, at this time, that proclamation, whatever may be regarded as its true character, has ceased to have influence or effect. The meeting of the people of New Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, although this Government has as yet received no official information of it.

Partaking, however, in the fullest degree, in that high respect which the Executive Government of the United States always entertains towards the Governors and the Governments of the States, the President thinks it his duty, nevertheless, to manifest that feeling of respect, by acknowledging and answering your letter. And this duty, let me assure your Excellency, has been so long delayed only by uncontrollable circumstances, and is now performed at the earliest practicable moment, after the appointment of those heads of Departments, and their acceptance of office, with whom it is usual, on important occasions, for the President of the United States to advise.

In answer, therefore, to your first interrogatory, viz: whether Colonel Munroe, in issuing the proclamation referred to, acted under the orders of this Government, I have the honor to state that Colonel Munroe's proclamation appears to have been issued in pursuance or in consequence of an order, or letter of instruction, given by the late Secretary of War, under the authority of the late President, to Lieutenant Colonel McCall. Of this order, which bears date on the 19th of November, 1849, your Excellency was undoubtedly informed at the date of your letter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Colonel McCall is therein instructed, that if the people of New Mexico, for whom Congress had provided no Government, should manifest a wish to take any steps to establish a Government for themselves, and apply for admission into the Union, it would be his duty, and the duty of others with whom he was associated, not to thwart, but to advance their wishes. This order does not appear to authorize any exertion of military authority, or of any official or even personal interference, to control or affect in any way the primary action of the people in the formation of a Government, nor to permit any such interference by subordinate officers. Col. McCall and his associates were not called upon to take a lead in any measures, or even to recommend anything as fit to be adopted by the people. Their whole duty was confined to what they might be able to perform, subordinate to the wishes of the people. In this matter it was evidently contemplated that they were to act as the agents of the inhabitants, and not as officers of this Government. It must be recollected that the only Government then existing in the Territory was a quasi military Government, and as Congress had made no provision for the establishment of any form of civil Government, and as the President doubtless believed that under these circumstances the people had a right to frame a Government for themselves, and submit it to Congress for its approval, the order was a direction that the then existing military Government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, nor thwart those wishes, if the people entertained them, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican civil Government, for their own protection and benefit. This is evidently the whole purpose and object of the order. The military officer in command, and his associates, were American citizens, acquainted with the forms of civil and popular proceedings, and it was expected that they would aid the inhabitants of the Territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for establishing a Government of their own. There is no room to suppose that Colonel Munroe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for gallant conduct in arms, meant to act, or did act, otherwise than in entire subordination and subserviency to the will of the people among whom he was placed. He was not authorized to do, nor do I understand him as intending to do, anything whatever in his military character, nor to represent, in any way, the wishes of the Executive Government of the United States.

To judge intelligently and fairly of these transactions, we must recall to our recollection the circumstances of the case, as they then existed. Previous to the war with Mexico, which commenced in May, 1846, and received the sanction of Congress on the 13th of that month, the Territory of New Mexico formed a Department or State of the Mexican Republic, and was governed by her laws. General Kearny, acting under orders from this Government, invaded this Department with an armed force; the Governor fled at his approach, and the troops under his command dispersed; and General Kearny entered Santa Fe, the capital, on the 18th of August, 1846, and took possession of the territory in the name of the United States. On the 22d of that month he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, at the head of his troops, and announcing his "intention to hold the Department with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte,) and under the name of New Mexico." By that proclamation he promised to protect the inhabitants of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their Indian enemies and *all others*, and assured them that the United States intended to provide for them a free Government, where the people would be called upon to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial Legislature. On the same day he established a Territorial Constitution by an organic law, which provided for executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government, defined the right of suffrage, and provided for trial by jury, and at the same time established a code of laws. The Constitution declared that "the country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known hereafter and designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America," and the members of the lower house of the Legislature were apportioned among the counties established by the decree of the Department of New Mexico of June 17, 1844, which counties it is understood included all the territory over which Texas has lately attempted to organize counties and establish her own jurisdiction. On the 22d of December, 1846, a copy of this Constitution and code was transmitted by President Polk to the House of Representatives, in pursuance of a call on him by that body. In the message transmitting the Constitution, he says that "portions of it purport to establish and organize a *permanent* Territorial Government over the Territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the Constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been approved and recognised by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered Territories, for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these Territories, while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continues, *will be recognised and approved.*" Near four years have now elapsed since this *quasi* military Government was established, by military authority, and received, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of President Polk. In the mean time a treaty of peace has been concluded with Mexico, by which a boundary line was established that left this Territory within the United States, thereby confirming to the United States, by treaty, what we had before acquired by conquest. The treaty, in perfect accordance with the proclamation of General Kearny, declared that the Mexicans remaining in this Territory should be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time "should be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." Thus it will be perceived that the authority of the United States over New Mexico was the result of conquest; and the possession held of it, in the first place, was of course a military possession. The treaty added the title by cession to the already existing title by successful achievements in arms. With the peace there arose a natural expectation that, as early as possible, there would come a civil Government to supersede the military. But, until some such form of government should come into existence, it was matter of absolute necessity that the military government should continue, as otherwise the country must fall into absolute anarchy. And this has been the course, generally, in the practice of civilized nations, when colonies or territories have been acquired by war, and their acquisition confirmed by treaty.

The military government, therefore, existing in New Mexico at the date of the order, existed there of inevitable necessity. It existed as much against the will of the Executive Government of the United States as against the will of the people. The late President had adopted the opinion that it was justifiable in the people of the Territory, under the circumstances, to form a constitution of government, without any previous authority conferred by Congress; and thereupon to apply for admission into the Union. It was under this state of things, and under the influence of these opinions, that the order of the 19th of November last was given, and executed in the manner we have seen. The order indicates no boundary, and defines no territory, except by the name of New Mexico; and so far as that indicated anything, it referred to a known Territory, which had been organized under military authority, approved by the Executive, and left without remonstrance or alteration by Congress for more than three years. It appears to the President that such an order could not have been intended to invade the rights of Texas.

Secondly, you ask whether the proclamation of Colonel Munroe meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

To determine this question, it is necessary to look at the *object* of the proclamation and the *effect* of the proceedings had under it.

If the object was to assume the authority to settle the disputed boundary with Texas, then the President has no hesitation in saying that such object does not meet with his approbation, because he does not believe that the Executive branch of this Government, or the inhabitants of New Mexico, or both combined, have any constitutional authority to settle that question. That belongs either to the Judicial Department of the Federal Government or to the concurrent action by agreement of the Legislative Departments of the Governments of the United States and Texas. But it has been sufficiently shown that Col. Munroe could have had no such object, and that his intention was merely to act in aid of the people in forming a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. Assuming then that such a Constitution had been formed, what is its *effect* upon the disputed boundary? If it compromits the rights of either party to that question, then it does not meet with the President's approbation; for he deems it his duty to leave the settlement of that question to the tribunal to which it constitutionally belongs. It is sufficient for him that this boundary is in dispute; that the territory east of the Rio del Norte seems to be claimed in good faith both by Texas and New Mexico, or rather by the United States. Whatever might be his judgment in regard to their respective rights, he has no power to decide upon them, or even to negotiate in regard to them; and therefore it would be improper for him to express any opinion. The subject matter of dispute is between the United States and Texas, and not between the inhabitants of New Mexico and Texas. If those people should voluntarily consent to come under the jurisdiction of Texas, such consent would not bind the United States to take away their title to the territory. So, on the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the title for the United States, it would not deprive Texas of her rights. Whatever those rights may be, they can only be affected by her own acts or a judicial decision. The State Constitution formed by New Mexico can have no legal validity until it is recognised and adopted by the law-making power of the United States. Until that is done, it has no sanction, and can have no effect upon the rights of Texas or of the United States to the territory in dispute. And it is not to be presumed that Congress will ever give its sanction to that Constitution without first providing for the settlement of this boundary. Indeed, no Government, either Territorial or State, can be formed for New Mexico without providing for settling this boundary. Hence he regards the formation of this State Constitution as a mere nullity. It may be regarded, indeed, as a petition to Congress to be admitted as a State, but until Congress shall grant the prayer of such petition, by legal enactments, it affects the rights of neither party. But as it is the right of all to petition Congress for any law which it may constitutionally pass, this people were in the exercise of a common right, when they formed their Constitution with a view of applying to Congress for admission as a State, and as he thinks the act can prejudice no one, he feels bound to approve of the conduct of Col. Munroe, in issuing his proclamation.

I am directed also to state that, in the President's opinion, it would not be just to suppose that the late President desired to manifest any unfriendly attitude or aspect towards Texas, or the claims of Texas. The boundary between Texas and New Mexico was know to be disputed; and it was equally well known that the Executive Government of the United States had no power to settle that dispute. It is believed that the Executive power has not wished—it certainly does not now wish—to interfere with that question in any manner whatever, as a question of title.

In one of his last communications to Congress, that of the 17th of June last, the late President repeated the declaration that he had no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it, and that the authority to settle that question resides elsewhere. The object of the Executive Government has been, as I believe, and as I am authorized to say it certainly now is, to secure the peace of the country; to maintain, as far as practicable, the state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty; and to uphold and preserve the rights of the respective parties, as they were under the solemn guaranty of the treaty, until the highly interesting question of boundary should be finally settled by competent authority. This treaty, which is now the supreme law of the land, declares, as before stated, that the inhabitants shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion. It will, of course, be the President's duty to see that this law is sustained, and the protection which it guaranties made effectual; and this is the plain and open path of Executive duty, in which he proposes to tread.

Other transactions of a very grave character are alluded to and recited in your Excellency's letter. To those transactions I am now directed not more particularly to advert, because the only questions propounded by you respect the authority under which Colonel Munroe acted, and the approval or disapproval of his proclamation. Your Excellency's communication and this answer will be immediately laid before Congress, and the President will take that occasion to bring to its notice the transactions alluded to above.

It is known to your Excellency that the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and among them the highly important one of the boundary of Texas, have steadily engaged the attention of both Houses of Congress for many months, and still engage it with intense interest. It is understood that the Legislature of Texas will be shortly in session, and will have the boundary question also before it. It is a delicate crisis in our public affairs, not free, certainly, from possible dangers; but let us confidently trust that justice, moderation, and patriotism, and the love of the Union, may inspire such counsels, both in the Government of the United States and that of Texas, as shall carry the country through these dangers, and bring it safely out of them all, and with renewed assurances of the continuance of mutual respect and harmony in the great family of States.

I have the honor to be, with entire regard, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To his Excellency P. H. Bell,
Governor of Texas.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE *American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society* have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry *Box* Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the *Calendar*, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies	$20 00
For one hundred copies	3 50
For one dozen copies	40
For a single copy	05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as *every Almanac* sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, *enclosing the money*, in bank notes or post office stamps, should be addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED, *Agent*,
Aug 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City.

PHYSO-MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, O.

FACULTY.	*Tickets.*
A Curtis, M. D., Professor of Institutes or Principles of Medicine	$12 00
J. Courtney, M. D., Professor of Practical Medicine and Obstetrics	12 00
E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology	12 00
E. M Parritt, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence	12 00
J. Brown, M. D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics	12 00
J. A. Powers, M. D., Professor of Surgery	12 00
E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy	5 00

J. BROWN, *Dean*

WINTER SESSION OF 1850

Will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue seventeen weeks, (the last week devoted to the candidates for graduation.) The expense of tickets, $72; matriculation, $3; graduation, $20. Board, from $2 to $3 per week.

One hundred dollars, in advance, will secure a certificate that will entitle the purchaser (or his assignee) to as many courses of lectures as he may require for graduation; or it will entitle the subscriber to a share in the College ground and buildings. Aug 1—1m

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,
In Quart Bottles.

FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of *Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.*

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the *stomach*, the *circulation*, and the *bowels*; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of *three* different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of *this one* remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is *Sand's Sarsaparilla*, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince incredulity itself of its real value.

Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the following letter from California:

MONTEREY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the 1st of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c,

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home:

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORE.

Read the following, from

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands:

GENTLEMEN: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FERMIN GROUPAZ.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by *A. B. & D. SANDS*, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. Aug. 8—3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by

Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

BOARDING.

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.
Oct. 25—tf

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN,

Edited and published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Professor of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.*

THIS Journal is devoted to the *entire science of man*, and especially to recent and wonderful discoveries in Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, and other anthropological sciences. Vol. I, terminating in June, 1850, comprises 620 pages, and eight engravings—price $2. Vol. II, commencing in July, will be published in monthly numbers of 32 pages, at $1 per annum, in advance. The editor of this Journal is the original discoverer of the impressibility of the brain, and of many of its functions undiscovered by Gall or Spurzheim. His lectures in the Institute elicited from his class the following expression:

"While therefore we gratefully accord distinguished honor to the labors of Gall and his coadjutors, we do at the same time regard the contributions which have been made to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of his predecessors."

Many similar statements, from classes and committees of investigation, might be adduced. The readers of the Journal speak of its contents in enthusiastic language, and the venerable Professor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology in America, as well as its most distinguished and learned champion, says of the Journal:

'The knowledge your Journal contains is of an elevated, rare, and refined order, and a valuable character. At present, however, you are in advance of the age."

Specimen numbers of the Journal will be sent gratuitously, by addressing the editor, post paid.

*The Eclectic Medical Institute is the principal Medical College of Cincinnati, and is one of the seven leading medical schools of America. Its instruction is remarkable for its liberal and comprehensive scope July 18—1m

DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,
At Northampton, Massachusetts.

THIS Establishment is situated at Bensonville, on the west bank of Mill river, two and a half miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours' ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surrounded with wood grown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest, and coldest granite water The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and spacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and airy lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, piano, &c. The Doctor being the earliest disciple of Priessnitz now living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (his writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath,) hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water Cure system, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment

Terms—For board and treatment, $10 per week. Ladies and gentlemen accompanying patients, $5 per week.

July 25—1m CHARLES MUNDE, M. D.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,
No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ESTABLISHED to aid the circulation of all *USEFUL PUBLICATIONS* issued in the United States Orders for Books or Periodicals executed promptly, and at the most reasonable rates.

THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to this Agency by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at $2.75 a year, *free of postage*; single copies 6 1-4 cents Price, by mail, $2.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs BAILEY, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, *free of postage*, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

June 6. G. W. LIGHT & CO.

BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long experience and great success emboldens him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteen inches, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreotypes.

Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.

Perfect satisfaction warranted in all cases.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 31—1y

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 29.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.,
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DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes bank notes, and coin.

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Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

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Nov. 15—tf

LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to

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Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the *Boston Agency for the National Era*, 3 Cornhill Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents. GEORGE W. LIGHT,
Nov. 25. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

G. W. SEATON,

ATTORNEY *and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery*, will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care in this and the adjoining counties.

Youngstown, Mahoning Co., O. May 9—1y

WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE *and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*, sign of the *BIG RED BOOT*, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in *Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c.*

J. P. WHELAN.
May 23—1y A. WOOD.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,
No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea, and the heads of families, to the *choice* and *rare* selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their fragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor.

The Teas offered are the following:

The Jeddo Bloom, a Black Tea, at	$1 00 per lb.
The Niphon, do. do.	75 do.
The Diari, do. do.	50 do.
The Osacca, a Green Tea, at	1.00 do.
The Too tsiaa, do. do.	75 do.
The Ticki-tsiaa, do. do.	50 do.
The Udfi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam	1.00 do.

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to the *FIRST YEAR'S PROFITS* on the sales effected Each purchaser will receive, enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to one chance in the Distribution!

For every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amounting to $20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent, or $2,000, will be given away as bonuses, according to the following scale:

							Lbs.	
5	Prizes of	50	lbs. of Tea each,	at $1	per lb.		250	$250
20	do.	25	do.	do.	do.		500	500
50	do.	10	do.	do.	do.		500	500
100	do.	5	do.	do.	do.		500	500
250	do.	1	do.	do.	do.		250	250
425	Prizes in all.						2,000	2,000

Those persons who prefer lower-priced Teas can receive their prizes in proportion, or they will be re purchased for cash, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

☞ Country Agents required. Applications to be addressed, post paid, to the Company's Depot, as above.

June 6—3m

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building,) is also agent for the *National Era*.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AGENTS *for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.*

They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inventions, and transact all business connected with their profession.

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.
July 18. E. S. RENWICK.

COMMISSION STORE.

WM. GUNNISON, *General Commission Merchant*, 101 *Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.* Dec. 23.—1y

CINCINNATI NATIONAL ERA AGENCY,
No. 239 Main street, a few doors below 6th, west side.

THE National Era is delivered by a carrier in any part of the city at $2 80 a year, *free of postage*. Those who prefer it can be supplied by the month, at 25 cents per month. Single copies can also be had. Price by mail, $2 per year.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, *free of postage*, delivered in any part of the city, at 75 cents a year, or 50 cents by mail.

Subscriptions and advertisements received, and any business connected with these papers attended to, by

JOHN KIRMAN,
S. N. PEIRCE,
Aug. 1. *Agents for National Era.*

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY,
No. 3 Cornhill.

THE *National Era* comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at $2 75 a year, *free of postage*; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by

Nov. 25. GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected *Resident Physician* in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this Institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well known skill and *practical experience* in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Priessnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past *in this country*, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

SAMUEL WEBB, *Secretary.*

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER-WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the *rising douche* (for the cure of piles, &c) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. May 30.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, BOSTON.

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved *TRUSSES* at his new stand, No. 467 Washington street, opposite No. 416 Washington street, and his residence and business being both in the same building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also, *ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS* for prolapsus uteri, trusses for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee caps, back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; trusses of galvanized metal, that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's spiral truss; Randell's do.; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent French do.; Bateman's do., double and single; Stone's trusses. Also, *TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN* of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's truss, Marshe's truss, Dr. Hull's truss, Thompson's crotchet truss, and the Shaker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

Also, *Whispering Tubes* and *Ear Trumpets*, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business.

JAMES F. FOSTER.

Boston, 1850. June 6—3m

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE,
Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, *Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public.*

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, acknowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirmations, by appointment of the Governors of

Alabama
Illinois
Kentucky
Missouri
New York
Pennsylvania
Tennessee
Texas
Connecticut
Indiana
Louisiana
Mississippi
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont
Maryland
Delaware
Iowa
Michigan
Maine
North Carolina
South Carolina
Wisconsin.

Special attention given to collections and to the taking of depositions.

Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,
Formerly Solicitor of the General Land Office,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CONTINUES to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Courts of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, to prosecute claims of all kinds against the United States, either before Congress or any of the Executive Departments, and to procure letters patent for inventions. Business confided to his care will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the prosecution of claims before the Brazilian Commission now sitting in Washington.

Washington City, D. C. July 25—1m

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "*Townsend Sarsaparilla*" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sal s circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the *Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla*. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *Consumption, Dyspepsia*, and *Liver Complaint*, and in *Rheumatism, Scrofula*, and *Piles, Costiveness*, all *Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches*, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one *Grand Fact*, that the one is *Incapable of Deterioration* and

Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla* is an *Imitation* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's *Fermenting Compound.*

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the *agents of disease*, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has *sought* and *found* the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

☞ For sale in Washington City by—
J. F. Callan
S. Butt
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman
M. Delany
May 9. Ridgely & Co.